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Reagan agrees to postpone SDI decision

By Michael Binyon in Washington and Andrew McEwen in London

Washington yesterday bowed to growing international and congressional concern over deployment of its Star Wars programme by postponing any decision.

The move came amid fears that a commitment to deploy the first phase of the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) could dash hopes of an East-West arms control agreement.

The Administration had been faced with a growing furor over the possible consequences of tampering with a key treaty.

President Reagan had been bluntly warned that he was courting disaster both in Congress and with the Allies if he unilaterally changed the US interpretation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty in order to allow extensive testing of Star Wars technology.

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, yesterday insisted that no decision had been made, and no early deployment of SDI was in the offing, even though research was making remarkably good progress.

He said the US would consult its allies and Congress before any decision was made. Whitehall was expected to greet the delay with relief.

Britain's concern over the possible side-effects of a decision to commit the US to deploy a first phase of SDI has been shared by Canada, Japan, Belgium, West Germany and the Secretary-General of Nato.

Sir Anthony Acland, the British Ambassador, met Mr Shultz last Thursday, and on Saturday the State Department received letters from Mr Joe Clark, Canadian Minister of External Affairs, and Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister.

Lord Carrington, Secretary-General of Nato, is reported to have sent another letter asking

though probably not fatally, if Mr Weinberger were permitted to stretch interpretation of the treaty to allow testing in space. Moscow has hinted that it would compromise on space testing, but not on deployment.

The treaty confines testing to the laboratory, but Soviet negotiators at the Geneva arms talks have said that a space station could be considered a laboratory.

Mr Weinberger yesterday called for the US to take advantage of provisions in the treaty which he believes would permit both testing and phased deployment. "No one is talking about violating the treaty," he said, speaking on the BBC TV programme *This Week, Next Week*.

The timing of the international concern stemmed from signs that moderates within the Administration, led by Mr Shultz, were losing the SDI argument.

Mr Reagan also faced strong pressure from the Democrat-controlled Congress. Senator Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, wrote to the White House at the weekend warning that the President would provoke "a constitutional crisis of profound dimensions" if he adopted a new interpretation of the ABM Treaty without extensive consultation with Congress.

Such a move would be interpreted by Congress as "the end of arms control", he said. Congress would reactivate by making deep cuts in SDI spending.

The Senate approved the treaty in 1972 on the understanding that it set strict limits on testing and deployment of defence systems. Mr Nunn is concerned that any attempt by the Administration to unilaterally alter the US position would undermine the Senate's constitutional role in approving the treaty.



Senator Nunn: Gave warning of constitutional crisis.

for the alliance to be consulted before a deployment decision is taken. Mr Leo Tindemans, Foreign Minister of Belgium, expressed the EEC's unease.

With prospects for an arms control treaty improving after the setback at Reykjavik, where SDI was the stumbling block, Europeans pressed Mr Reagan not to create fresh barriers.

Concern was focused on demands from a leading hawk, Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, for a looser interpretation of the 1972 ABM Treaty.

The Allies feared that a US decision to deploy SDI would put Mr Gorbachev under internal pressure to drop any thought of a summit.

They also believed prospects might be harmed.

Sakharov says 43 dissidents freed

Moscow (Reuters) — A dissident historian, Mr Yevgeny Antsupov, has been released from detention, taking the total of Soviet political dissidents freed in the past week to 43, Dr Andrei Sakharov, the physicist, said yesterday.

Dr Sakharov told Western reporters that Mr Antsupov, aged 47, who was sentenced to six years in a labour camp and five years in internal exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" in April 1981, had returned to his home in Kharkov, in the Ukraine.

Dr Sakharov and his wife, Mrs Yelena Bonner, said yesterday that, after receiving telephone calls and telegrams from freed prisoners, they had earlier compiled a list of 42 dissidents who had been released from labour camps or prisons.

They said the freed prisoners had received a document saying they had been pardoned by a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Union's highest state body. It was not clear if Mr Antsupov had also been given this document.

Mrs Bonner said it was possible that more people had been freed under the decree, although the measure was not a general amnesty.

Meanwhile, five prisoners have been moved from a labour camp to a central prison in Tbilisi, capital of the republic of Georgia, the mother of one of the prisoners said.

Mrs Raisa Uvarova said that her son, Mr Tengiz Gudava, sentenced in June 1986 to seven years in prison followed by three years in internal exile for anti-Soviet agitation, told her about the move when she visited him last Friday.

She said the prisoners had been told they would be released if they signed documents rejecting past actions considered hostile to the state, but Mr Gudava had refused. She did not know if the others had signed such documents.

Sandringham intruder sparks security review

A security review at Sandringham House, which the Queen leaves today after a six-week stay, has been ordered by Mr George Charles, Chief Constable of Norfolk (Robin Young writes).

The police are concerned that a mentally disturbed intruder was able to climb over the main gates while the Queen was in residence without activating electronic surveillance equipment.

The partial failure of the security system has been attributed to "snow". Police discounted reports that the man was caught only because an alert passer-by raised the alarm.

Buckingham Palace refused to comment last night, saying it was a matter for the police.

MPs to seek 'jobs for Nazis' inquiry

By a Staff Reporter

Allegations that the Government is withholding highly sensitive information about Britain's recruitment of Nazi scientists immediately after the Second World War are to be raised in the Commons.

In a move that will add to the growing pressure for reform of existing laws protecting official secrets, the all-party War Crimes Group is to press the Prime Minister to investigate claims made in a book to be published next week.

His joint secretary, Mr Greville Janner, Labour MP for Leicester West, said yesterday that he would be examining the detailed evidence gathered by the book's author, Mr Tom Bower, in the course of his extensive research into the post-war scramble between the Allies to corner Hitler's finest scientific and technical talent.

"Our group will do everything in its power to ensure that the Government and its agencies look very closely into each and every one of Mr Bower's very serious allegations," Mr Janner said.

It was no surprise, he added, to learn that Mr Bower was prevented from examining

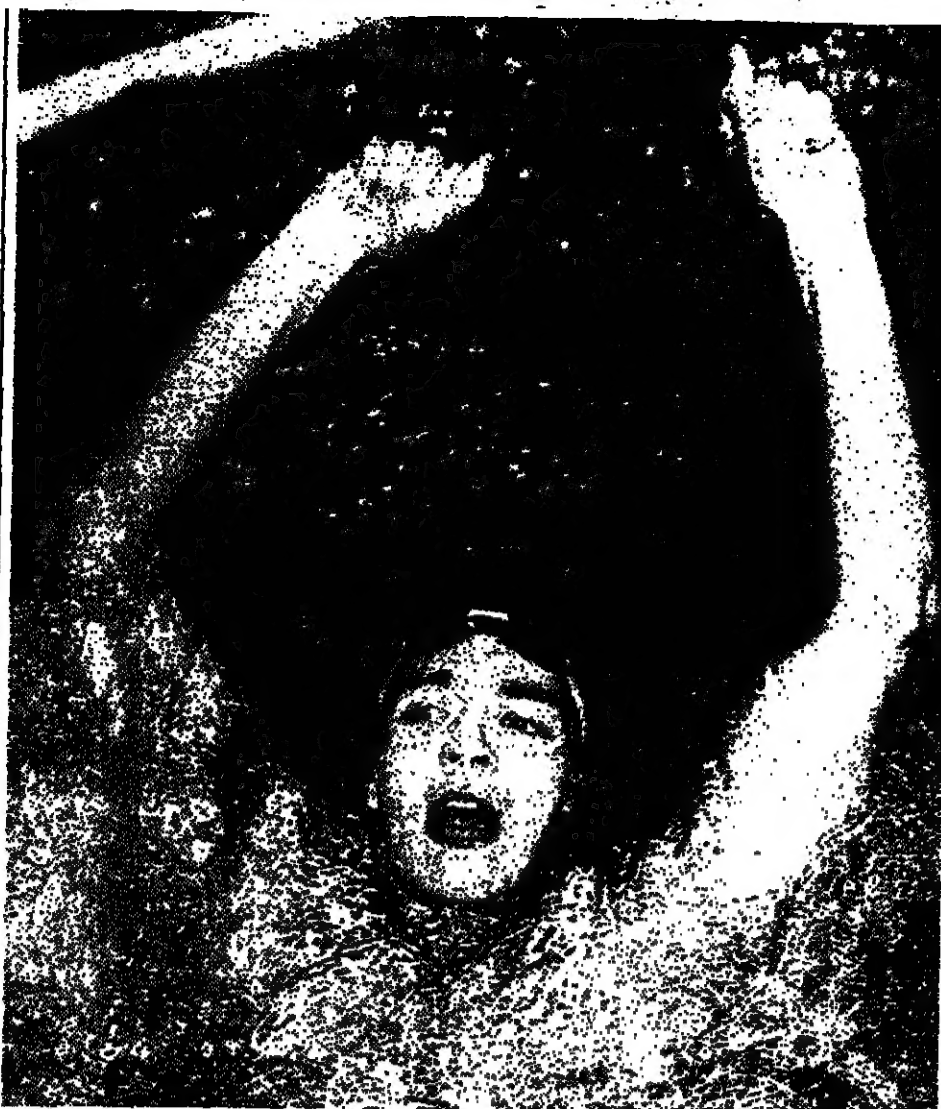
Home Office and other official records relating to the process by which former Nazis came to this country.

According to Mr Bower, his efforts, while working on the book *The Paperclip File* — the first of three extracts from which appears on page 14 of *The Times* today — to examine the official record dealing with the recruitment of former Nazi scientists ran into a dead end. "I soon discovered that the most detailed papers had either been withdrawn by the authorities or so heavily 'weeded' as to be almost useless," he said yesterday.

Mr Bower's book makes it clear that the US scooped the lion's share of Hitler's boffins, among them the rocket specialists who founded today's American space programme. But he maintains that unlike the US, Britain accepted the Germans who came here — "some of whom," he says, "are still living in the Cotswolds and parts of East Anglia" — without investigation.

He quotes the example of the recruitment of a team of submarine experts to work at Barrow-in-Furness. "I can assure you they were dedicated Nazis," he says.

Spectrum, page 14



Making a splash: Moorhouse, of England, a jubilant winner yesterday.

Moorhouse shatters a barrier

Adrian Moorhouse, of Britain, became the first man to break the 60-second barrier in the 100-metre breaststroke at a short-course swimming meeting in Bonn yesterday.

The impact of his winning time, 59.75 seconds, was similar to Sir Roger Bannister's first sub-four-minute mile in athletics.

Moorhouse's victory was so decisive that his longtime rival, Victor Davis, of Canada, could not believe that he had been defeated so comprehensively. Davis took the silver medal and Rolf Beas, of West Germany, who had set the world mark at 60.30sec, took the bronze in 60.50sec.

The win against Davis was all the nicer for the British champion because the Canadian was awarded the world title for the event in Madrid last summer when Moorhouse was disqualified for making an improper turn.

Moorhouse, aged 22, from Leeds said: "I have never had doubts since that Madrid disappointment that I am the world's best breaststroke swimmer over 100 metres."

The chief British Olympic coach, Paul Hickson, said: "It was one of the outstanding performances in the history of British swimming."

Jan Botham helped the England cricketers brush aside Australia in the opening leg of the World Series Cup final at Melbourne yesterday. The all-rounder led a six-wicket win with 71 from 52 balls.

Reports, pages 38 and 40

Fears for hostages grow amid spate of rumours on Waite

By Andrew McEwen in London and Juan Carlos Garmezio in Beirut

Hopes of early freedom for Mr Terry Waite rose and faded yesterday while fears for two groups of hostages in Lebanon took on a new urgency. Both developments were seen as twists in a psychological war to wear down the West's refusal to negotiate.

Radio reports that the Archbishop of Canterbury's envoy had been released in West Beirut were followed by rumours that he was on his way to Damascus. Lack of confirmation reinforced suspicion that both belonged to a deliberate cycle of optimism and disappointment.

An element of science fiction came with a claim that Mr Waite had a miniature transmitter fitted on his body. The pro-Iranian Revolutionary Organisation said he had been used to pinpoint targets for an attack by US forces. It enclosed a photograph of an American hostage, Mr Edward Austin Tracy, with its statement, sent to the independent Beirut newspaper *Al-Nahar*.

The group has threatened to kill Mr Tracy and Mr Joseph James Cicippio, another American, together with a French hostage, M Jean-Louis Normandin, if the Sixth Fleet attacks Lebanon.

Another Muslim underground group renewed its ultimatum to kill four hostages unless Israel releases 400 Arab guerrillas today. Israel refused the demand.

The Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine issued a hand-written five-page letter in poor English together with a videotape of one of the hostages reading it.

"February 9 is the last date to release them. If they don't get released our fate will be execution," Mr Alann Steen said in a steady voice.

He was abducted on January 24 with two other Americans, Mr Robert Polhill, Mr Jesse Turner, and an Indian, Mr Mihleshwar Singh.

Mr Steen said the kidnappers were "treating us very well up to now".

An offer by Mr Nabih Berri, leader of the Amal Shia Muslim militia, to exchange a captured Israeli soldier for the imprisoned guerrillas is being considered by Israel.

BORN: The kidnappers of two West Germans in Lebanon have sent Bonn a new letter reinforcing their demand for the release of two suspected Lebanese terrorist brothers in West Germany, the DPA German news agency reported yesterday (John England writes).

Prisoners, named 7
Israel may negotiate 7

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Tories intend overall policy for countryside

By Philip Webster and John Young

A comprehensive policy for the countryside aimed at improving the employment, housing, educational and recreational opportunities in rural areas is expected to be a central plank of the Conservative Party's appeal to the electorate at the next general election.

Mr Michael Jopling, the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, has won the backing of his Cabinet colleagues to draw up proposals aimed at helping farmers to take land out of production, including financial incentives for the planting of thousands of acres of woodlands.

A cautious relaxation of planning controls to allow the development of redundant agricultural land and buildings, but preventing the development of top-quality land, will be foreshadowed in a policy document to be issued soon by Mr Jopling.

He is likely to outline some of his plans at tomorrow's annual meeting of the National Farmers' Union, which is putting strong pressure on him to do more to help the industry cope with European Community moves to curb surpluses.

The plan for the countryside has been put forward by one of the key groups set up by Mrs Margaret Thatcher to draft ideas for inclusion in the general election manifesto.

While it has been deliberating, a similar government exercise has been going on. Against initial opposition from Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for the Environment, and the Treasury, but with the strong support of Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Jopling has been trying at meetings of a special Cabinet committee chaired by Mrs Thatcher to win backing for his plans.

Originally it had been expected that a White Paper would be published. But the decision last week to publish a policy document on the Government's intentions.

The rural affairs group, chaired by Mr Jopling, has been studying the twin problems of the decline of the rural economy, with the drift of population out of small villages, and the crisis for agriculture caused by growing over-production and the need for hundreds of thousands of acres to be taken out of production.

The group has reached the conclusion that the present restrictions on the smallest kinds of developments are no longer supportable if the countryside is to be able to offer its residents anything like the facilities available in the towns.

It has proposed that farm buildings which have gone out of use should be able to be converted into premises for small manufacturing or high-technology industries. Unused former farmland on the edge of villages should be made available for tightly restricted housing developments.

The objective is to bring more people to the villages or at least maintain the present populations so that schools, shops, bus services, doctors' surgeries and sports grounds can stay in being. Farmers, too, would be encouraged to plant forest and woods on part of their land. But the green belt would remain free from development.

It is already clear, from senior ministerial sources, that the ideas put by some other policy groups have little chance of making the manifesto.

The Labour Party also intends to make a firm commitment to improving rural opportunities in its election manifesto.

In a discussion document published last month it promised a department of rural affairs, embracing the present Ministry of Agriculture and part of the Department of the Environment. It spoke of the possibility of the countryside turning into little more than a vast dormitory car retirement area.

The man, said by Scotland Yard to be wanted for a serious offence, forced the family from their beds and into a downstairs room.

Just before midday he ordered Mr Ward to go out to buy cigarettes for him.

Mr Ward seized the opportunity to call police and on his return he and his wife attacked the man and managed to escape.

During the fight the man suffered serious stab wounds. He was arrested after he staggered out of the house in Newlands Park.

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NEWS SUMMARY

Telecom dispute
nears peace deal

The strike by British Telecom engineers which has lasted two weeks was last night inching towards a settlement.

Negotiators from both sides were meeting for the second time after Telecom made a revised pay offer.

The offer, believed to be a two-year pay and productivity package worth almost 12 per cent, was described by negotiators for the National Communications Union as "not good enough" when they reported to their executive just after lunch.

But they went back for more talks later in the afternoon after being assured by management that another meeting would be "worth their while".

The engineers have been demanding a 10 per cent pay rise, without any changes in working practices, which they say should be negotiated separately.

Portrait
fund

Nearly 300 MPs are being invited to pay up to £100 each to appear in an "alternative" painting of the present House of Commons. The MPs those not included in the painting by Miss June Mendoza commissioned by the Commons.

Mr Mark Lennox-Boyd, a government whip, has written to each of the MPs saying: "I believe that if a substantial number of colleagues were prepared to pay a subscription of up to £100, a picture could be commissioned."

Sellafield
strike

Work on Europe's largest construction site, the £1.3 billion Thorp reprocessing plant project at Sellafield, is expected to stop today.

Three hundred joiners, who went on strike on Friday about overtime bonuses, will set up a picket line to stop men employed by Balfour Beatty Fairclough going to work.

But the Sellafield reprocessing plant itself, which has been closed because of a leaking pipe, should be open later this week.

Chef faces charge

A man was charged last night in connection with the disappearance for five days of two Birmingham schoolboys.

West Midlands police said that Kenneth Nairn, aged 48, an unemployed chef, would appear before magistrates in the city today. They refused to specify the charge.

Latham Burke, aged 12, and Clinton Whitty, aged 14, from Quinton, Birmingham, were found safe and well at a local authority hostel in Bury, Greater Manchester, on Saturday. Police had launched a nationwide search for them.

Mr Nairn, an unemployed cook, was taken by police from Bury to Birmingham where detectives interviewed him about the disappearance of the boys.

Scargill
rejection

Mr Arthur Scargill, leader of the National Union of Mineworkers, yesterday described British Coal demands for an agreement on extended working hours in return for 800 new jobs as "blackmail".

British Coal has said that a £90 million pit planned for Margam, West Glamorgan, will not proceed unless the NUM accepts a six-day week.

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Hattersley defies Tories to fight tax cuts poll

By David Smith and Philip Webster

Although a 25p standard rate of income tax is "temptingly within range" for the Chancellor, according to forecasts, Mr Roy Hattersley yesterday repeated his pledge to reverse any tax cuts made in next month's Budget.

Mr Hattersley, the shadow chancellor, speaking at his party's local government conference in Leeds, challenged the Government to fight the general election on the issue of tax cuts.

Goldman Sachs' UK Econ-

omics Analyst, published today, says Mr Nigel Lawson will have between £2 billion and £3.5 billion for tax cuts in the Budget on March 17. A 4p reduction in the basic rate of income tax, to 25p, is "temptingly within range".

However, the brokers say, such a strategy would be a risky one. "While this would be perfectly feasible, it might look too much like an electoral 'bribe' and could worry the financial markets."

Goldman Sachs expect the Chancellor to restrict himself to £2.5 billion to £3 billion of

tax cuts, probably reducing the basic rate to 27p. Mr Hattersley told his Leeds audience: "If the Chancellor has £4 billion to spend, there are a dozen better uses for the money."

"That the Chancellor will nevertheless make tax cuts is a mark of Tory desperation as well as of Conservative cynicism. That is the certain way to create new jobs - in Cologne and Tokyo."

Suggesting that an election might be only three months away, he said that for a government gambling its fu-

ture on the race between polling day and economic crisis the temptation to cut and run in the spring must now be almost irresistible.

The price to be paid, Labour's deputy leader said, was "a continuation of the disastrous economic strategy within which the Government is now imprisoned."

A 2p reduction in the basic income tax rate is the central expectation of the stockbrokers James Capel, in its UK Economic Assessment, published today.

But such a move should

only be made if an early election is planned, James Capel says. A balanced package is called for if the election is delayed, the brokers argue.

This would include a reduction in the basic rate of only 1p in the pound, a 1 per cent reduction in employers' national insurance contributions and a raising of the VAT threshold to £50,000.

"A more balanced package would, over the next two years, raise growth, lower inflation, unemployment and the PSBR with all the obvious political benefits and leave the

Government's electoral options open."

The next indication of the size of the Chancellor's room for manoeuvre will be a week tomorrow with the public sector borrowing figures for January.

Although some of Mr Hattersley's colleagues are uneasy about entering an election campaign with a promise to raise taxes, senior Labour figures believe there is considerable electoral gain in portraying the Government as racing to the polls.

Thatcher is
firm on no
post-election
dealing

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister is opposed to any electoral deals if the Conservatives win the most seats but no overall majority at the next general election.

According to senior government sources, she will not even countenance an agreement with the Ulster Unionists if the price has to be a bargain over the Anglo-Irish agreement.

Instead, as the largest party, the Conservatives would form the government, eschew any horse-trading and proceed with an electoral programme, challenging the other parties to defeat them and force another election.

Mrs Thatcher, who is backed in her uncompromising stance by Mr Norman Tebbit, the Conservative Party chairman, is taking the same line as Mr Neil Kinnock, who has made plain that he will form a government if he wins the largest number of seats and not attempt a deal with the Alliance.

Even if the Government is a new seat short of an overall majority - a position in which a deal with another smaller party could keep it in office for several years - it will not be tempted to reach an accommodation with the Unionists, senior sources maintain.

Ministers would like the Unionists to return to the Tory fold, but they are not prepared to give up the painfully negotiated pact. They accept that any move to water it down in those circumstances would be regarded as the height of cynicism, and electorally damaging in any possible early poll that followed.

Senior ministers are contemptuous of any idea of a formal deal with the Alliance, or the SDP part of it, but in the event of a minority Tory government they do not take it for granted that they would immediately be voted down

by the Alliance or smaller parties like the Unionists.

"The lobby doors will be open on our side", a senior government source said.

Conservative strategists are planning to build on the apparent divergence in view between Dr David Owen and Mr David Steel over the role of Mrs Thatcher in a hung Parliament.

The belief is that if the election appeared to be a tight-run affair the two Alliance leaders would be constantly asked whom they were prepared to work with, and in the end a split would appear.

Dr Owen said in a television interview last weekend that Mr Steel had gone too far in suggesting that it would be almost impossible for them to work together in a hung Parliament.

Despite the refusal of Mrs Thatcher and her most senior colleagues to contemplate a pact, many politicians believe that they might eventually be forced into one if their Queen's speech was defeated in a minority government.

If no party gains an overall majority the Queen goes to the leader of the largest and requests the formation of a government. But if that leader, Mrs Thatcher or Mr Kinnock, then failed to win the confidence of the House for their programme, the Queen would have to dissolve Parliament or invite another leader, perhaps in association with another party, to form a government.

Mr Kinnock has ruled out a coalition with the Alliance. He said in an interview last year that a Labour government would go ahead with its political programme and challenge the Alliance to vote it out of office, causing a second general election. "If they want, on a confidence vote, to wreck that programme of reconstruction, it's on their own heads. I think democracy then has got to be given a second chance to make this judgement."

'Loyalists' step up
incendiary attack

By Richard Ford

Attacks by "loyalist" paramilitaries caused up to 100 deaths (£2.08 million) damage to shops and business premises in Dublin and border towns in the Irish Republic yesterday.

The outlawed Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF) launched the latest attack against the Anglo-Irish agreement just as the north was becoming an issue in the Republic's general election campaign.

In a series of attacks on businesses in the capital and three towns in Co Donegal, the terrorists planted incendiary devices which ignited causing extensive property damage, but no injuries.

In a telephone call to the BBC in Belfast, the terrorists group, suspected of being a flag of convenience for the "loyalist" Ulster Defence Association, claimed responsibility for planting the devices.

The group, which planted four similar incendiaries in Dublin last November, said it attacked the businesses and a cinema because of the Republic's support for the Anglo-Irish agreement. It said there would be further attacks in the south.

The UFF alleged 12 incen-

diaries had been planted in Dublin and six in Co Donegal. But as only eight were found a big search of premises in both areas took place.

The worst damage occurred at a draper's store at Letterkenny, Co Donegal, 25 miles from the border. There an early morning fire started by an incendiary caused structural damage and destroyed stock. The damage was put at up to £1.1 million.

The attacks in Co Donegal occurred three hours after two upshots at a cinema in O'Connell Street, Dublin, found a device after smoke was seen coming from a gentlemen's toilet. The device, consisting of a battery attached to a wrist watch, was hidden in a brown envelope.

● Mrs Alice Farley, aged 71, the mother of a part-time soldier in the Ulster Defence Regiment, died yesterday six weeks after being shot in the leg and thigh in an Irish National Liberation Army attack on her home.

● The latest victim of INLA feuding, Tony McCuskey, aged 32, who was tortured before being shot dead by former colleagues, was buried in Armagh City yesterday.

Irish election, page 5



Musing on his new role as Master of Peterhouse College, Cambridge, the Reverend Professor Henry Chadwick - who was made Fellow of Magdalene in 1979, 40 years after entering the college as a music scholar - said yesterday he plans no radical reforms. To talk of raising the college's academic standards would, he said, be absurd (Photograph: Julian Herbert)

No interference from the new Master

By John Clare
Education Correspondent

Dr Henry Chadwick, formerly dean of Christ Church, Oxford, is to become Master of Peterhouse College, Cambridge, so completing a rare Oxbridge double. He succeeds Lord Dacre (the historian Hugh Trevor-Roper) who has reached the college's statutory retiring age of 73.

Dr Chadwick, aged 66, a distinguished theologian, has divided his life almost equally between the two universities. During the past 40 years, he has spent 30 years at each and been regius professor of divinity at both.

However, Cambridge has always had the slight edge. He won a music scholarship there after Eton and spent what he calls his "happiest days" at Magdalene. "It was Magdalene that first encouraged me and put up with my undergraduate follies," he said, adding that the follies were "nothing too indiscreet".

He became professor of divinity at Oxford in 1959 and dean of Christ Church in 1969, a job sometimes described as "the best this side of Paradise" and one which, as Dr Chadwick recalled yesterday, he could have held until he "dropped dead".

In fact, he left after 10 years to become professor of divinity at Cambridge. "I wanted to write books, which I have done," Dr Chadwick said, "and I thought it was against the interests of Christ Church that one man should be head for a very, very long time."

He said he was greatly honoured to have been invited by the 28 Fellows of Peterhouse to take on the six-year assignment of being Master of the oldest college in Cambridge. He acknowledged that it might slow up his writing but, on the other hand, the Fellows had made clear that they did not want an

interfering Master.

"There are no great reforming tasks to be undertaken," Dr Chadwick said. "It would be absurd, for example, to talk of raising academic standards at Peterhouse." However, he did seem worried about money, saying that the pay rise which lecturers have just been awarded was "not golden news for colleges".

Dr Chadwick said the example of Lord Franks, who has been provost both of Queen's College and Worcester at Oxford, showed that "one can serve two colleges in one's lifetime". He would identify with Peterhouse in future.

Conservative Party campaign
Mail shots reap rich reward

By Our Chief Political Correspondent

The Conservative Party expects to have recruited 10,000 new members by the middle of next month as a result of its direct mail operation begun last September.

At the same time it has attracted some 35,000 cash donations, bringing a six-figure sum into the party's coffers.

The success of the operation has surprised and delighted party chiefs, who believe it could lead to a transformation of the party's finances.

The move originally began as a communications exercise but the surge in membership, now standing at more than a million, and the cash are huge bonuses.

The early test-mailing shots brought in 5,000 new members. The figure of new recruits now stands at well over 6,000, and when the results from the latest much larger shots have been processed the figure for new members is confidently expected to be well over 10,000. Party chiefs have set themselves the target of finding 100,000 new donors.

More than half a million letters are now going out from Central Office and the number of people reached is approaching 1.5 million. The main recipients so far have been British Telecom shareholders, who have received letters contrasting government policy with Labour plans to take

privatized industries into social ownership.

A similar exercise is likely with the shareholders of British Gas, once the shareholders' list is available.

Each month some 80,000 young householders are being contacted.

Strategists see the opportunity of broadening the financial base of the party. Close to an election, the party has an income of some £5 million a year but the figure tends to drop dramatically in the early years after a poll.

A computerised list of donors held at the party's Smith Square headquarters has opened up the possibility of both an increased and more regular income.

Standards
must rise
says Baker

By Our Political Reporter

All children will be tested in basic subjects at regular stages throughout their school careers as part of Conservative third-term plans to raise educational standards, Mr Kenneth Baker said yesterday.

Claiming it had become "unfashionable" to test pupils for fear of dividing them into "winners and losers", the Secretary of State for Education and Science said that "absurd" attitudes had to change.

His remarks to the annual conference of the Young Conservatives, in Scarborough, confirmed a report in *The Times* last month that ministers were considering widespread testing of pupils as part of a radical overhaul of the state education system.

Mr Baker made his proposal for a common national curriculum for all maintained schools the centrepiece of his package of reforms. "There will be a common standard across the country," he said.

His remarks confirmed the impression given by the Prime Minister on Saturday that the Conservatives intend to make education a major issue at the next election.

Plans to give schools control over their budgets and to extend parent power were, he said, vital elements in his package of reforms.

Mr Baker said he would shortly be introducing a "business awareness" course into secondary schools to help children to understand how wealth was created.

Young Tories seek
hooligans purge

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

Factional wrangling within the youth wing of the Conservative Party erupted at the weekend with a call from one of its leading figures for a purge of right-wing "hooligans".

Mr Richard Fuller, chairman of the Young Conservatives, said that his organization was bearing the brunt of the decision by Mr Norman Tebbit, Conservative Party chairman, to wind-up the Federation of Conservative Students (FCS).

The extremists among the right-wing libertarian faction that dominated the defunct student body were now resurfacing in the Young Conservatives, which has traditionally been controlled by the left of the party.

"When they were in the federation, the party shut down the FCS because they thought that was the way to solve the problem," Mr Fuller said outside the auditorium at the Young Conservatives annual conference in Scarborough.

"Some of these people have moved into the Young Conservatives and attempted to start the same antics. The real answer to these sort of people - if the party is really concerned about their equivalence of the Militant Tendency - is to kick them out."

"I'm just that the party doesn't stand up to them and let these hooligans run riot. They should be expelled from the Conservative Party."

Mr Fuller's appeal came

against a background of two days of at times heated debate in which the left and the right clashed acrimoniously.

The libertarians flexed their muscles in stormy exchanges over the Anglo-Irish agreement, which was opposed by the federation.

A motion supporting government policy split the meeting on a show of hands and was only carried by 440 votes to 300 on a secret ballot.

During the debate on capital punishment, right-wingers shouted "Bring 'em up, bring 'em up" after delegates voted for a national referendum on its return.

Mr Mark MacGregor, last year's chairman of the federation and a member of the West Hertfordshire branch of the Young Conservatives, said that the conference was "more political" than ever before and there had been a "distinct shift" to the right.

The winding-up of the federation had galvanized right-wingers who were now joining the Young Conservatives.

Mr MacGregor said that he was involved in operating a right-wing "caucus" within the organization, aimed at breaking the control of the "left".

He said of the Young Conservatives: "We would like it to become a campaigning Thatcherite organization because frankly most of the people who are current national officers do not like the Prime Minister, her style or her policies."

Labour in
attack on
councils

By Our Chief Political Correspondent

The Audit Commission report criticizing the management performance of eight London councils was partly inspired by moderate provincial Labour leaders to clear the name of local government, it was disclosed yesterday.

Mr John Banham, the controller of the independent commission, was approached unofficially by Labour councillors who feared that the poor public image of London boroughs such as Brent, Islington and Lambeth would stain the reputation of the whole local government service.

The surprise disclosure, which will embarrass some Labour council leaders, is made by Mr Banham in an interview in this week's *Municipal Journal*.

He states that there were two groups urging the commission, the independent watchdog, to examine the management problems of London. One was the Association of London Authorities.

"The second group - although they won't own up to it publicly - are actually the leaders of the most deprived authorities outside London. I am talking here about the leaders of Sandwell, Birmingham, Newcastle and so forth."

He was approached unofficially by councillors concerned about the public perception of local government, he said.

Mr Banham's report, published last month, highlighted severe social and economic problems facing the capital. He said that part of the blame fell on eight Labour-run councils whose alleged mismanagement has put them on the brink of financial crisis.

● The Labour Party yesterday launched its counter-attack against the attempt by the Conservative Party to make the activities of hard-left Labour councils a central issue of the general election.

Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's deputy leader, called on his party to go on the offensive over its record in local government.

In a speech to the Labour local government conference in Leeds, Mr Hattersley warned Labour councils that their spending would not be allowed to rise unchallenged under a Labour government, despite its plan to remove spending financed from the rates from the present system of expenditure controls.

Car overturns

Miss Marina Ogilvy, aged 20, Princess Alexandra's daughter, was treated in hospital at Llandudno for shock after her car overturned in a road accident near Glan Conwy in North Wales last Thursday. It was learnt yesterday.

It was learnt yesterday.

Police start inquiry into fatal shooting at London museum

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

An internal police inquiry has begun into an incident at a central London museum on Friday in which a police officer opened fire and killed a man, armed with a sawn-off shotgun during a robbery.

Five men arrested after the raid are to appear at Chelmswell Magistrates Court today. A sixth man arrested at the weekend was later released without charge.

A senior police commander said after the shooting that the sergeant who opened fire had acted within police guidelines. Dennis Bergin, aged 26, also known as Dennis Regan, died early on Saturday after being wounded twice in the chest.

Scotland Yard is expected to announce details today of the opening of an inquiry which will investigate the circumstances of the shooting. Mr Richard Wells, deputy assistant commissioner, the officer in charge of the police area where the incident took place, said officers were lying in wait inside and near the Sir John Soane's Museum, Lincoln's Inn Fields, where it was suspected that a gang was going to steal art treasures.

Mr Wells said that cars drew up and a number of men went to the door of the museum which had earlier been cleared of visitors. One of the men rang the doorbell and the door was opened by a plainclothes officer. There were two uniformed officers behind him, both carrying revolvers.

Mr Wells said that the gang then pushed forward. "Bergin was shouting violent threats and brandishing a shotgun. The action, and this is the important thing to stress, lasted in total but seconds."

He said no shots were fired by Mr Bergin. Three shots were fired by the sergeant, aged 31, who was described as experienced and mature.

Mr Wells said: "The sergeant shouted two warnings, 'Down, down'. Almost instantaneously with his firing the first two shots, he shouted 'Armed police'."

Mr Wells said: "Both shots were aimed at Dennis Bergin and the second man who was carrying in his outstretched hand an object which the sergeant took to be another firearm." The second man

received treatment for a wound to his arm.

The internal police inquiry is being conducted by Det Supt Michael Colston, of Scotland Yard.

The fatality is the first involving the shooting of an alleged criminal in an incident in London since 1979. It is not clear whether the officers involved, from the Holborn area, were part of a new corps of specialist marksmen employed on police divisions.

Officers from D11, the specialist firearms section, advised on tactics. The five to appear in court today are charged with conspiracy to rob and possession of a shortened shotgun with the intention of committing robbery. They include George Joseph Bergin, aged 23, of Ealing, west London, who is believed to be a relative of the dead man.

The other four are Lee Vernon Friling and Derek Smith, both aged 22, both of Northolt, north London, Michael Edward Lyons, aged 28, of Hanwell, west London, and William Ian McKimmings, aged 27, address unknown.

Patients 'cannot afford medicine'

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

Patients often fail to take the medicine they need because they cannot afford multiple prescriptions, pharmacists claimed this weekend.

The Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee (PSNC), which acts on behalf of pharmacists throughout the country, has now written to Mr Anthony Newton, the Minister for Health, urging the Government to set up a national inquiry into the take-up of prescriptions.

Mr David Sharpe, the chairman of the PSNC, said yesterday that he had received several reports that patients were rejecting medical treatment because they could not afford it. Prescription charges are £2.20 for each item and many people are faced with bills for £6.60 or more for a common ailment.

"A patient will go to a pharmacist with three prescriptions to help with flu or bronchial infections. He will take one or two and then ask the pharmacist whether he really needs the others. It puts us in an invidious position," Mr Sharpe said.

Mr John Kirby, a pharmacist in Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, said that the high charges also affected those who could qualify for

free prescriptions but had failed to get the necessary forms.

"In one case a middle-aged woman, whose husband had just been made redundant, came in with a prescription for hypertension. She was prescribed two lots of tablets, but said she could only afford to take one sort and left the other," he said.

Although he was concerned there was little he could do, Mr Kirby said. The woman did not live locally and she came in when it would have been difficult to raise a doctor.

On another occasion a student had come in with a prescription for antibiotics, decongestant tablets and cough mixture for a bronchial infection. She said she could not afford all the items, and asked which Mr Kirby would recommend.

"It is not in the best interests of the patient that financial considerations are affecting a recommended course of treatment," Mr Sharpe said.

The PSNC is concerned that prescription charges next year are likely to rise by more than the rate of inflation, which would make the problem worse, and has urged Mr Newton to freeze charges.

Remand move criticized by Law Society

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Government proposals to abolish the rule that remand prisoners must be brought before a court every eight days are criticized by the Law Society today as likely to increase, rather than save, legal aid costs, and to undermine confidence in the criminal justice system.

The Government wants to replace eight-day remands with 28-day remands, but that would mean fewer chances for solicitors to interview clients at court, the society says.

"Instead, they will have to travel to the prison to do so and legal aid costs will go up," it says. In response to a Home Office consultation paper on remand and custody, the society says it costs £225 a week to keep a remand prisoner in custody. "The prison remand population has already increased by 3,000 to 8,500 over the past three years."

The society says that removing the pressure for prisoners to be brought to court every eight days could lead to the "hard-pressed" Crown Prosecution Service simply shelving matters.

"It would be regrettable if an important question of principle affecting the liberty of the subject were put at issue for the sake of over-estimated and speculative savings."

Tough action urged on drunk drivers

Campaigners against drinking and driving have called on the Government to get tough with drunken motorists who kill or maim.

The Campaign Against Drinking and Driving (CADD) wants random breath tests, stiffer penalties, and no extension of licensing hours.

Campaign leaders, who are today meeting Mr Douglas Hogg, Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, claim victims and their families are being forced to bring private prosecutions to obtain justice.

The campaign has submitted a detailed report to the Home Secretary claiming that drunken motorists who kill are too often charged only with drink-driving or careless driving, instead of causing death by reckless driving.

Bosses told to smile

The Industrial Society has put employers under orders to greet their workers with a smile this morning. A booklet published by the society says that managers and supervisors must teach by example.

Miss Frances Sacker, the booklet's author, says: "If bosses are rude on the phone, then staff will be rude on the phone. If bosses shout at the staff, then staff shout at cus-

'Give Aids to soap character'

A television soap opera character should contract Aids to help to promote the Government's warnings about the killer disease, according to Lord Young of Dartington, chairman of the Health Information Trust.

The trust, an independent charity which runs the Healthline telephone information service, today publishes a report which claims that the effectiveness of the Government's television campaign is being seriously undermined by the programmes which follow.

According to Lord Young and Dr Tony Flower, his co-author, "the characters do not seem to be paying much attention to what the DHSS has just told them". They say that it is therefore "highly desirable that one of the serialized characters in *EastEnders* should contract Aids to make it all more realistic."

The BBC said yesterday that although the subject of Aids had already been worked into the conversations of characters in *EastEnders*, there were no plans for anyone to contract the disease. Scriptwriters for Granada's *Coronation Street* did not visualize any Aids victims being created, either.

However, the Department of Health and Social Security said that the Government would support any attempt to give its health message a bigger audience through the soaps.

The trust's report also says that the impact of even major advertising campaigns soon wears off. The authors point to the Government's admission in 1983 that the "Click-Click" campaign to promote seat belts had failed to bring any lasting improvement.

They conclude: "If there is no reliance on legislation, it is all the more vital that everything possible should be done to persuade people to change their behaviour."

Mr Richard Ottaway, Conservative MP for Nottingham North, is backing a campaign by prostitutes in his constituency for all vice girls to undergo compulsory screening for the Aids virus. The campaign is being launched after it was established that four Nottingham prostitutes had contracted the virus. *Aids - Beyond the Adverts* (Health Information Trust, 18 Victoria Park Square, London E2 9PF, £1.50).



Squadron Leader Hare at his parents' home in Fife, Oxfordshire, yesterday with his daughter Sarah, aged two, after he criticized RAF policy (Photograph: Julian Herbert).

Grounded ace expects flak

By Peter Davenport, Defence Correspondent

One of the RAF's most talented fighter pilots fully expects to be carpentered by senior officers today after his unprecedented public complaint about being grounded and sent to a desk job.

They will decide if Squadron Leader Mark Hare, a Harrier pilot recently awarded the Air Force Cross for outstanding flying ability, and who was mentioned in despatches for distinguished service in the Falklands campaign, has breached Queen's Regulations.

Squadron Leader Hare, who has been in the service for 14 years, claims that the RAF has

"vindictively and cynically" ruined his career by forcing him to do a desk job "shuffling bits of paper and dealing in trivia".

Yesterday Squadron Leader Hare, at aged 31 the youngest Harrier pilot to hold the rank, anticipated the reaction that his outspoken remarks will generate from senior officers.

"You could say they will be more than mildly irritated. My life is going to be deeply unpleasant."

Squadron Leader Hare was posted from No 3 Squadron at RAF Gütersloh, in West Germany, to a staff job at RAF Strike Command at High

Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, several months ago despite, he says, the objections of himself and his squadron commander.

By forcing him to stay for a further three years in a desk job he says the RAF is ruining his chances of securing a flying job with a commercial airline company.

Air Commodore Sandy Hunter, director of RAF public relations, denied that the RAF was vindictive in its policy of retaining pilots who wish to leave and consigning them to desk jobs. He said three years was the minimum time to find and train a replacement.

MPs gain Denning's support on sentencing

By Philip Webster

Lord Denning, the former Master of the Rolls, has lent his support to the campaign by Conservative backbenchers to give the prosecution the right to appeal against lenient court sentences.

In the wake of public disquiet over the sentences passed last week in the Ealing vicarage rape case, some Conservative MPs are planning this week to attempt to strengthen the provisions of the Criminal Justice Bill, now in its Commons standing committee stage.

The Bill provides for the Attorney General to refer controversially lenient sentences to the Court of Appeal for review and comment, but the court would not have power to increase the sentence.

Ministers are hopeful, in the climate of renewed concern over lenient sentences, of getting the review procedure through both Houses of Parliament this time, although there will be opposition in the legal profession.

But now some MPs want the Court of Appeal to have power to increase sentences after prosecution appeal.

Lord Denning said yesterday that judges, in their sentencing, should reflect public opinion, and it was perfectly plain after recent cases that they had not always succeeded in doing that. It might now well be right for the appeal court to review a sentence and, if it was thought too lenient, increase it.

The Prime Minister said at the Young Conservatives' conference on Saturday: "There is a feeling in the country that some of the sentences being passed in the courts are too lenient in relation to the crime committed."

Leash on leniency, page 16

Portfolio Gold Journalist rushed to telephone

Mr Robin Burton, a former London correspondent of the *Mauritius Times*, was the sole winner of Saturday's daily Portfolio Gold prize of £4,000.

Mr Burton, aged 52, of West Hampstead, north London, discovered he had won while checking his Portfolio numbers over a lunchtime drink.

He said: "It was fantastic. I checked my numbers and had quickly to find a telephone."

Mr Burton has been a reader of *The Times* for more than 20 years and has played Portfolio Gold since the game started. He is married, with a daughter who is a student in London.

He said: "I shall share the money with my wife and daughter. There are no plans for an exotic holiday or anything like that."

There were no claimants for the weekly prize of £3,000, so the dividend goes forward to next Saturday.

Readers who wish to play Portfolio Gold can obtain a card by sending a stamped and addressed envelope to:

The Times
PO Box 40
Blackburn
BB1 6AJ



Mr Robin Burton, a former correspondent

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Chemical computer 'brain' backed

By Robert Matthews

The Government is about to launch a multi-million pound project to build a chemical computer that will operate in the same way as the human brain.

Electronics companies and universities are to collaborate under the project, called the Molecular Electronics Research Initiative (Meri), to develop the basic components of the computer, which will combine vast memory with rapid operation.

According to Professor Gareth Roberts, director of research at Thorn-EMI and one of the driving forces behind

Meri, biologists will work with electronics experts to "engineer" carbon-based chemicals that can replace electronic components now made from silicon.

He said that because such chemicals can interact at the molecular level, they hold the promise of enormous computing power in a very small space, like the human brain.

Instead of solving one problem at a time, like most of today's computers, the molecular computer would have the structure to work on many problems simultaneously, making it extremely fast.

Professor Roberts admits that a working model of the

computer may be 20 years off yet, but claims that there will be many spin-offs on the way, in the form of improved electronics components.

The Japanese have also been quick to realize the potential of molecular electronics and are known to be working on developing a chemical computer.

Such competition appears to have provided the spur to the Department of Trade and Industry to make Meri the first project to benefit from funding under the Link scheme, launched by the Government last December to help the Britain reap the benefits from its own innovations.

Future of Austin Rover: 1

Where loving the customer is part of the image

The Rover Group, formerly BL, has always courted controversy and public attention with its six-year corporate plans which go to government annually for approval. In the first of two articles, Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent, looks at how the plan affects the Austin Rover car plans.

Since Mrs Margaret Thatcher appointed Mr Graham Day as chairman of Rover Group last May, he has been preparing a new six-year strategy for the company.

The Government has been considering Mr Day's corporate plan since before Christmas. Last week, the Rover Group chairman was moved to describe his first corporate plan as a "monumental non-event".

That highlights the fact that the plan largely avoids the key issue of preparing Austin Rover for privatization which will be tackled after the forthcoming general election and that the selling-off of many subsidiaries like Unipart is already in hand.

It is no coincidence that Austin Rover's main Birmingham and Oxford car plants are surrounded by marginal constituencies, nor a surprise that Mrs Thatcher can be expected to fund Mr Day's holding operation.

Austin Rover's problems are not those that produced damaging headlines week after week as Sir Michael Edwards, then BL chairman, took on the militant unions. The days of losing 13.5 million man hours

through strikes in one year, the infamous "tea break" strike and management threats to take on alternative labour on the Metro production line are now history.

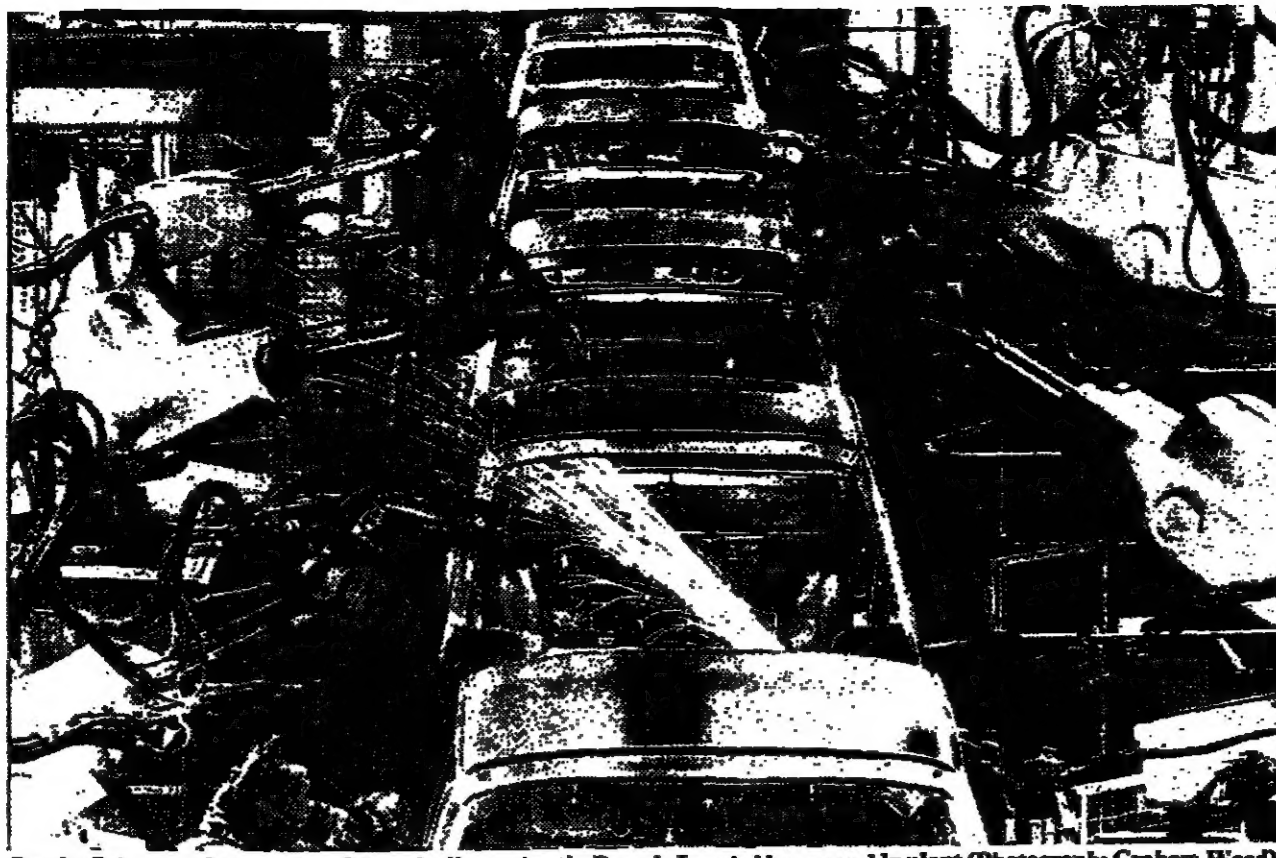
The problem is that Austin Rover is a small car maker by world standards and sales in Britain have been sliding so that in 1986 its UK market share was almost half that of Ford, the market leader.

Steadily improving exports have been unable to relieve the heavy financial burden of making only 414,000 cars when the factories are capable of more than 600,000 a year.

A recovery in sales will favour the Longbridge plant at Birmingham and store up some difficult decisions for Mr Day in the next two years on how to make the Cowley factory at Oxford efficient.

Longbridge makes the Metro and Rover 200 models, and all the engines and gearboxes for the Austin Rover range that do not come from Japan or Germany.

While the Cowley-built Maestro is struggling in the showrooms, particularly on the Continent, sales of the small Rover are booming. In 1989, a new model range



Sparks flying as robots work on Metro bodies at Austin Rover's Longbridge assembly plant (Photograph: Graham Wood).

developed in collaboration with Honda and codenamed AR8, will replace the Rover and Maestro. It will further boost Longbridge's healthy workload but the Cowley South works will be left with

only the Montego to build. For the moment Mr Day can defer a decision about the South works but the loss of the Maestro will force him into a corner. It is conceivable that the planned Rover 800 coupe,

developed at the request of the American Rover importers, could be built alongside Montego, although it makes more sense to crank up the modest output on the 800 line in Cowley North works.

Rumours suggest Honda will take over Cowley South works though it is more likely that Honda will start afresh, as Nissan has in Sunderland, building an assembly or engine plant on its 350-acre site

at Swindon, Wiltshire.

In 1990, Longbridge will be running down output of the 35-year-old A series Metro engine and replacing it at a cost of £100 million with the new light-weight K series engine. That advanced engine, destined for the Metro of the 1990s, will be produced on highly automated flexible machining centres which will require fewer workers, but production of the AR8 and AR6 Metro replacement model should see the total number of workers at Longbridge only modestly reduced. The ageing Mini, made alongside the Metro, will be killed off by exhaust emissions legislation in 1991.

Away from the two main production plants Mr Day can be expected to take little action. The huge Swindon pressing plant is essential though there will be increasing pressure on the Tipton and Leeds foundries to be competitive.

Before he takes the big decisions on how to privatize Austin Rover, there is a pressing need to improve the image of the company and its products.

Mr Day says that if you "love your customer to death you can't go far wrong" and for the moment it is the customer rather than the shopfloor that has most of his attention.

Tomorrow: Privatization prospects

Ridley to reject Green Belt new town

By Michael Evans
Whitehall Correspondent

A controversial plan to build a small new town in the heart of rural Essex which would have driven "a coach and horses" through the Government's Green Belt policy is expected to be rejected by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment.

Already under pressure from MPs who are worried about the increase in house building in their rural constituencies in the South-east, Mr Ridley is expected to announce that London's Green Belt areas will remain sacrosanct, despite mounting protests from developers.

The new £450 million town of more than 5,000 houses, to be built on the site of Tillingham Hall, a 760-acre farm, near Thurrock in Essex, had been proposed by Consortium Developments, a group of nine leading builders, including Barras, Wipac and Bovis.

It was to be part of a ring of up to 15 small towns in the South-east. Tillingham Hall was viewed by the developers as the first real test for the Government to change its mind over London's Green Belt.

The report on last year's planning inquiry held into the Tillingham Hall application landed on Mr Ridley's desk last week. The inspector is understood to have recommended rejection of the development proposal.

Despite the attractions of the plan put forward by Consortium Developments, who promised to build discreet small-scale towns blending in with the rural landscape, such a switch in Government policy was apparently viewed as too risky in the year of an election.

Mr Ridley, with the backing of the Prime Minister, is keen to rid the South-east of formal development control and to encourage new house building for owner occupation. But with an election ahead, too many votes could be lost in the Home Counties heartlands.

Recently Mr Ridley said he hoped that there would be new development in areas of greatest need, in the inner cities, and not in the Green Belt and traditional rural areas.

The Green Belt around London now extends to more than a million acres, which is larger than Hampshire. The Government's policy is to allow development in these areas only "in very special circumstances".

Sports car market targeted

By Our Motor Industry Correspondent

A two-door Range Rover is expected to be launched soon in an attempt to boost sales among sports car drivers.

"There is sufficient evidence of interest in the concept of a sporting Range Rover that it is worth following through," the company said. A specially-prepared model, the Olympic, was shown at the Birmingham motor show last October.

The company, based at Solihull, Birmingham, is pinning its hopes on the Range Rover, which is to be launched in the United States market next month.

There is little prospect of strong growth for Land Rover as it battles Japanese competition in the expanding four-wheel-drive leisure market.

Range Rover sales rose from 13,500 to 15,000 last year, while Land Rover sales fell by a third to 21,000.

Main roads users 'are badly served'

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

The inadequate provision of roadside facilities on main roads is criticized by the Association of County Councils in a new report.

The report says that county councils consider there are not enough lavatories, picnic areas, telephones and overnight accommodation on primary roads.

The association is also worried by the growth of badly controlled roadside trading, damage to highway verges, fouling of laybys and other environmental problems.

The report criticizes the inadequate provision for commercial vehicles and their drivers.

The Travel Needs of Road Users: The Way to Get things Moving (Association of County Councils, 66a Eaton Square, £3.95).

Major roadworks until next Monday:

London and South-east

The A4(M) Marylebone flyover in west London, which has been closed since January 24 for the replacement of a joint, is to remain closed for another three weeks beyond the end of February so that it can be resurfaced.

Mr Peter Bottomley, Minister for Roads and Traffic, said that it had been found that water had penetrated into the material beneath the surface of the road, which made resurfacing a matter of urgency.

M11, London: new road layout and reconstruction work continues at Redbridge roundabout.

M2, Kent: contraflow between junctions 5 and 6 (Sittingbourne/Breley), and single-line traffic between junctions 6 and 7 (Breley/Faversham/A2).

A1(M), Hertfordshire: lane closures between Radwell and Langley on southbound carriageway.

M275, Hampshire: flyover construction between junction with M27 and Rudmore roundabout, Portsmouth.

Midlands

M5, Hereford and Worcester: one lane open southbound and two northbound between junctions 5 and 6 (Droitwich/Worcester North). Southbound entry slip at junction 5 and southbound exit slip at junction 6 closed.



M5, West Midlands: various lane restrictions and some overnight carriageway closures between junctions 4 and 8 (Bromsgrove/M50 South Wales).

North

M61, Blisworth Bridge: construction work at M6 interchange. Lane closures both directions.

M63, Greater Manchester: link road from A34 to M63 southbound reduced to single lane.

M63, Barton Bridge, Manchester: major widening scheme. Lane restrictions and slip road closures between junctions 1 and 7 (Eccles interchange/A56 Salford). Severe delays at times.

Wales and the West

M4: junctions 34/35 (A4119 Llantrisant/A473 Pen-y-coed), outside lane closed for carriageway repairs.

M5: junctions 24/25 (A38 Bridgewater/A358 Taunton), outside lanes of both carriageways closed on weekdays. Junctions 25/26 (A338 Taunton/A338 Wellington), hard shoulder and nearside lane closed for barrier work.

Scotland

M8, Glasgow: construction work between junctions 15 and 17 (city centre and Dumbarton).

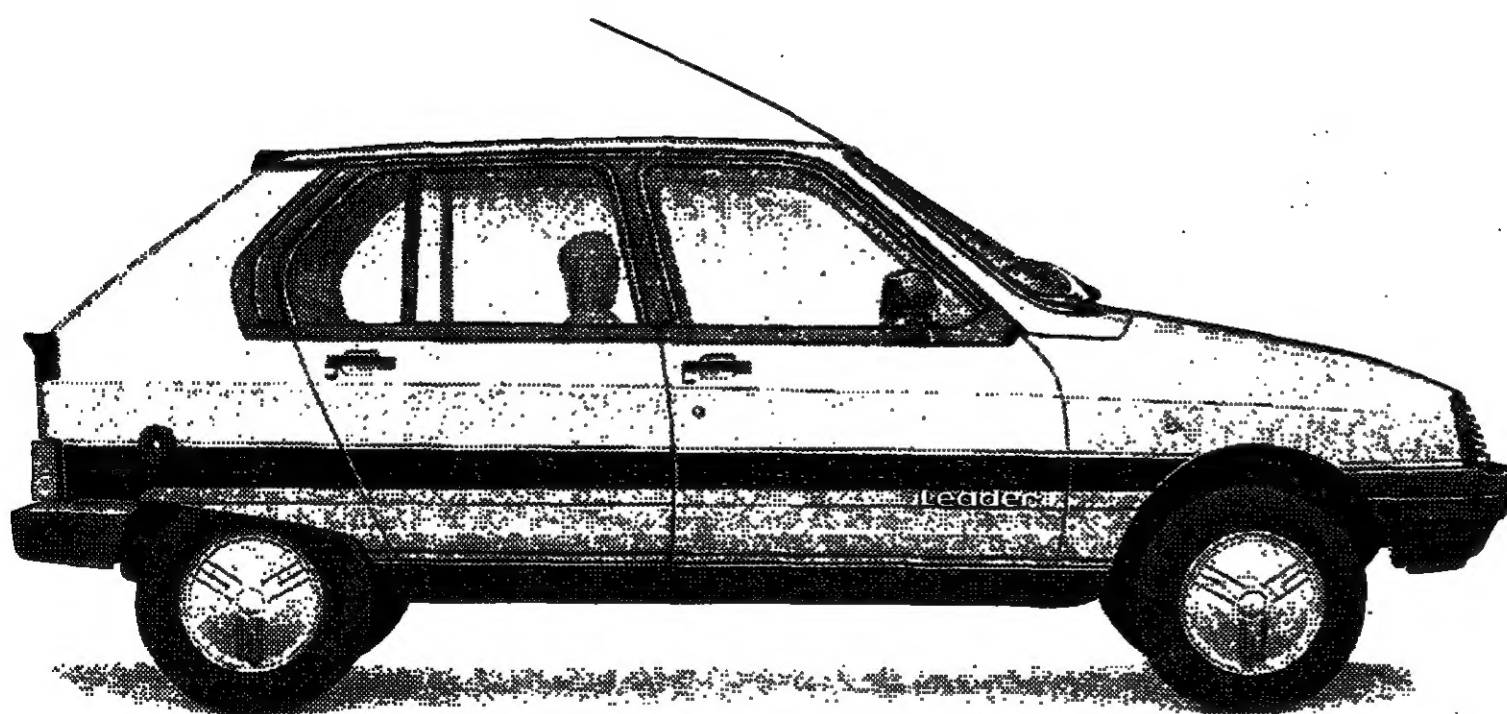
M8, west of junction 5 (B7057 Shotts/Harthill), cats eye replacement. Nearside lane closed. Between junctions 25 and 26 (Clyde tunnel/Paisley/Renfrew), joint replacement, inside and centre lanes closed. Westbound access from Clyde tunnel at junction 25 closed.

M74, junction 6 (M73 north/A74 Glasgow east), lighting work on northbound slip from A723 (Hamilton) inside lane closed on 3,000 metres of M74.

Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch.

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Ridley to reject green belt new town

Crown prosecution staff increase to boost efficiency

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Crown Prosecution Service, which has been criticised for incompetence and inefficiency since it took over responsibility for prosecuting crime, is to get a big increase in staffing.

The service is beset by problems caused by staff shortages, particularly in the London area, where only about 57 per cent of the necessary lawyers have so far been recruited.

Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney-General, in an interview in *Counsel*, the Bar magazine, said that extra manpower should "relieve the lawyers of some of their administrative work and further help efficiency".

The Treasury has allowed for an extra 570 staff, a 15 per cent increase, making a total allocation of 4,320 for the Crown Prosecution Service and the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions. The 1987-88 budget, to cover both salaries and administrative costs, will be £112 million, compared with £103.3 million for 1986-87.

The Treasury said: "The fact that extra manpower has been provided for indicates that this is one of the department's to which the Government attaches some priority."

Sir Michael admitted that the Crown Prosecution Service, which began in London and the metropolitan counties last April and in the rest of

England and Wales on October 1, was still "substantially below" its full complement of lawyers.

While 84.27 per cent of legal posts outside London have been filled, the figure in the capital is still only 57.47 per cent. Overall the figure is 77.68 per cent.

For non-lawyers in the service, it stands at 93.56 per cent overall, 94.27 per cent outside London and 92.11 per cent in London. The positions of chief and branch crown prosecutor in its 86 branches have all been filled.

Sir Thomas Hetherington, Director of Public Prosecutions, in an interview in the same publication, said that in spite of a report from management consultants which indicated much higher staffing levels would be needed, the Treasury initially underestimated staffing needs. Those "required revision almost as soon as they were settled, particularly as regards lay (non-lawyer) staff".

He said that as a result, the service had been forced to second volunteer lawyers "as a temporary expedient" to London, which had strained resources in the regions. That had also caused anxiety and some resentment among staff.

Sir Thomas said that the shortage had also meant a "substantial reliance on young members of the Bar and solicitor agents to appear on behalf of the CPS and conduct

"whole lists" in court. That had placed a "perhaps unfair burden on those who are not experienced in that type of work and (unlike new recruits to the CPS) are not specifically trained for it".

The service has also been bedevilled by staff dissatisfaction over pay and working conditions for Saturday work.

However, the service has been successful in one key aspect. Early figures show that a big number of poor cases which should not be prosecuted are being weeded out, relieving congestion in the over-burdened crown courts.

Sir Michael said in his interview that it was the discontinuing of cases, "one of the things the CPS is meant to do", which had given rise to the most complaints.

There have also been complaints of administrative muddles, lost papers, delays and bungling of cases. A spokesman for the Director of Public Prosecutions said: "The CPS prosecutes thousands of cases and inevitably among these there will be some where problems arise. That has always been so and it is wrong to put the blame always at the CPS door."

Sir Thomas said a great deal of work was still needed to close the "credibility gap". He said: "A public service can only be fully effective if it has gained the confidence of the public."



The thriving cutting of the cafe marron bush at Kew (Photograph: Peter Trivnor).

'Extinct' plant waits for the spring

By Kenneth Gosling

One of the world's rarest plants is thriving under carefully controlled conditions at Kew Gardens in west London after coming through the worst of the winter.

The Cafe marron bush (*Ramosmanotia heterophylla*) was the subject last year of an international rescue operation when a conservation officer noticed that it was struggling

to survive on the Mauritian island of Rodrigues.

Pieces of the bush were flown to Britain with the co-operation of the Mauritian Government and the Swiss-based International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. A single cutting was propagated.

Mr Hans Flegler, assistant curator in charge of the temperate department at Kew,

said: "Having succeeded in getting it through the winter, things are now looking promising. The foliage looks beautiful and now we are waiting for more light and the growing season to start."

"We still don't know what to expect: this is the first time the bush has been away from its natural environment. We are keeping it well away from any plants that attract pests."

Up to 15% rise in rates proposed by county councils

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Many households in England and Wales will face rate increases of more than 10 per cent from April, despite Government forecasts of an average increase of 1.2 per cent.

The first indications of the likely level of increases are coming from county councils outside the main conurbations. More than a third have recommended or approved increases ranging from nil to more than 15 per cent, with an average of around eight per cent.

Last month, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, said that if local authority spending matched the assumption made in the rate support grant settlement of a 4 per cent increase, the average increase should be 1.2 per cent.

In its settlement the Government raised the grant by £1,000 million to £12,800 million, an increase of about 9 per cent.

Projected increases in the counties are nevertheless below those of the present year, when most authorities showed rate rises in double figures.

The range of increases for next year is explained both by political choice on spending and by the variation in the Government's grant distribution.

Among the authorities losing grant are Oxfordshire, whose precept is up by 15.8 per cent, Surrey (up 7.4 per cent) and Essex (up 10.8 per cent). In Essex the new rate will mean an increase of nearly £1 a week for the average household.

In Wiltshire, the Alliance-led council voted for a 10 per cent increase. An amendment by the Conservative group to reduce the increase from 18.4p to 10p was defeated by 10 votes to eight. Members were told that by exceeding government estimates of spending, the council would lose £5 million in grant aid.

Dorset and Cornwall have increased their precepts by 9.9 per cent and 9.4 per cent respectively, while in the home counties, Buckinghamshire rates are up by 8.7 per cent and those in Cambridgeshire by 6.2 per cent. In East Sussex the rate is up by 7.75 per cent, in West Sussex by only 4.8 per cent and in Kent by 4.7 per cent.

Lincolnshire has managed to peg its increase to 4 per cent, which, according to Mr David Gutteridge, leader of the council, follows "good housekeeping". The county has been helped by an increase in grant, as has Northumberland, which will be keeping its rate at the same level as the present year.

In many city areas, partly through increased grant and partly through rate-capping, rates are set to go down. There are 30 high-spending authorities, all but one Labour-controlled, subject to rate-capping: Sheffield, Gateshead, Newcastle upon Tyne, North Tyneside, Middlesbrough, Brighton, Basildon, Thamesdown, Camden, Greenwich, Hackney, Islington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Brent, Haringey, Hounslow and Newham.

Irish election

Haughey close to winning majority

Barring an unforeseen accident, Mr Charles Haughey will next month become the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic for the third time, after a general election dominated by the nation's economic crisis.

It is a tribute to his remarkable powers of survival and the failure of Dr Garret FitzGerald, his opponent, to turn round the country's finances, that the Fianna Fail leader is on the verge of achieving an overall majority from the 2.4 million voters.

Only a dramatic resurgence of support for Fine Gael and an increase in popularity for the newly formed Progressive Democrats or an "own-goal" by Fianna Fail can rob Mr Haughey of a mandate from the people on February 17 and election as Taoiseach when the Dail resumes on March 10.

This weekend the one issue which could damage Fianna Fail was raised when it was accused of being ambivalent on the Anglo-Irish agreement. Fine Gael and the Progressive Democrats demanded to know whether Mr Haughey would attempt to re-negotiate the deal, accusing him of fudging the issue. That effectively ended a gentlemen's agreement that the issue of the north and the agreement, which is perhaps Dr FitzGerald's main achievement, would not become an issue in the campaign.

It now looks as if party strategists have decided to try to wrong-foot Fianna Fail on an issue over which many voters distrust Mr Haughey.

In a lacklustre campaign dominated by general agreement that further austerity measures are needed the electorate has been lulled by an endless repetition of economic statistics and budgetary proposals.

Unemployment at 19.4 per cent and renewed emigration running at 30,000 a year, once again haunt the Irish psyche with few families untouched by economic problems no government has been able to resolve since 1979.

The personalities of the leaders dominate campaign

images with their pictures staring down from posters on telegraph poles, car windows and boardings.

Dr FitzGerald's campaign bus is matched by Mr Haughey's and Mr O'Malley's helicopter, while Mr Dick Spring, the Labour leader, relies on a ministerial car and Mr Gerry Adams, of the Provisional Sinn Fein, on a saloon car.

Dr FitzGerald's Fine Gael party is in severe trouble with only 24 per cent support in the opinion polls. Central to his campaign is a detailed budget outlining £12,210 million spending cuts aimed at reducing huge borrowing and debt.

His main opponents have adopted his coat of fiscal rectitude but Mr Haughey is running a minimum risk strategy by promising to keep public spending down.

His party, with 30 per cent support in the polls, is so far ahead it can afford to ask for what is effectively a "blank cheque" for what remain unspecified public spending cuts.

The two men have dominated Irish political life since the late 1970s but the remarkable popularity of Mr Desmond O'Malley, the Progressive Democrat leader, perhaps indicates that voters are bored with them and their broken promises.

The Progressive Democrats offer a mixture of right-wing economics and liberal social reform and are feeding off disillusionment with Dr FitzGerald. With 14 per cent support in the opinion polls they want to hold the balance of power.

Labour, too, is in trouble, being blamed for the harsh measures of the past four years in government, and is fighting to survive as a party with a membership of double figures in the Dail.

A new development for the electorate is the presence of Provisional Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Provisional IRA, which is fighting for the first time on a manifesto that enables it to take seats in the Dail.

Leading article, page 17

Far East profits flow from kitchen taps

A Somerset couple are earning thousands of pounds by bottling their tap water and selling it to the Far East.

Mr John Gupwell, aged 61, and his wife Erica, aged 62, moved into their house eight years ago and found it was fed directly by a natural spring.

Friends and relatives liked the taste so much they would take some home with them and six months ago the Gupwells started selling it.

They have now won an order worth an annual £10,000 to sell 156,000 litres a year to Brunel.

The water is also sold near their home at Churchstanton, in the Blackdown Hills, and elsewhere abroad where it is popular with whisky drinkers and health enthusiasts.

"They like it because it is pure and has no additives, like chlorine. It is very cold and very clear and totally natural. We decided to start selling it because all our friends and relatives said they liked it so much," Mr Gupwell said.

Mrs Gupwell confessed: "I don't suppose there is any much different about our water from that anywhere else in the world."

The water is gravity fed direct to the house from the well, which dates from 1799. It is then put through a water purifier to comply with EEC regulations before coming out in all the house's taps, including the bottling plant.

They sell the 1.5 litre bottles to retailers at 27p but it is priced higher in the shops.

Mr Gupwell, a former shop-fitter and joiner from Birmingham, said: "When we bought the place we had no idea we would end up selling the water. There is a lot of natural water around here and people don't think anything of it, they just drink it."

"But there is a lot of work involved and research so it is not just money for nothing."

Last week Mrs Gupwell went to Brunel with the first consignment of 18,000 litres of "Somerset Spring Water".

Why workaholics seldom get to the top.



Is he working his way to the top?
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This is a true story.

One company we know employed a man who worked very hard every day, long after everybody else had gone home and often at weekends as well.

His job wasn't particularly important or well paid. But everybody marvelled at how long and painstakingly he laboured.

At 9 o'clock one night, a few years before he was due to retire, he went to collect some more paper from the stationery store. On the way, he had a heart attack in the lift.

Nobody was there to tend him. They'd all gone home. So he died.

His bosses felt guilty. Had they been overworking him, they wondered.

So they gave someone else the job to do and watched carefully to see how he fared.

The new man found he could do the entire job in two days a week.

Workaholics, it seems, do not work for success or riches.

They don't work to achieve anything.

For them, work is an end in itself. If anything, they work to create more work.

True, you may say, but what has this to do with InterCity. (We assume you've spotted the logo at the bottom of this page.)

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WORLD SUMMARY

Gromyko walks into an earful

Moscow — When Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet President, went walkabout in Moscow's supermarkets, he was given an earful of complaints from shoppers about shortages and low-quality goods (A Correspondent writes).

Perhaps emboldened by the campaign of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev for greater glasnost, or openness, Moscow's frustrated consumers freely unbundled themselves last week on Mr Gromyko, at 77 the Kremlin's oldest member.

They told him that Soviet goods did not compare well with imported goods, and that state factories made little effort to produce what people wanted.

And according to a report in *Pravda*, the shoppers were not content to leave it there. They criticised housing shortages, and grumbled that the local councils did nothing to provide them with holidays.

Baroness in a cell

Geneva — Baroness Denise von Thyssen, aged 46, below, a former wife of one of the wealthiest men in the world, finds herself in the ignominious predicament of being detained in Liechtenstein's only jail (Alan McGregor writes).

The ex-wife of Baron Hans Heinrich von Thyssen-Bornemisza, who is said to be worth anything between £330 million and £660 million, is being held pending an extradition request by Switzerland. The Swiss have been interested in the Baroness's movements since late last year, after it was ascertained that she was no longer at her villa in the lakeside residential area of Ermenbach near Zurich.

The reason for this interest was a matter of unpaid bills totalling more than £1 million. Debts included items such as groceries and telephone bills, and rent arrears on the villa amounting at the rate of £6,600 a month.

The Baroness, Baron von Thyssen's fourth wife, secured a London divorce in 1984 after 17 years of marriage. In 1985 an appeals court was told that she had received £50 million worth of jewellery, a yacht and three villas. Her lawyer replied that the gems were worth a mere £16 million.

Soyuz links to station

Moscow — The new Soviet spacecraft Soyuz, launched on Friday, has docked with the orbiting space station, Mir, Tass reported yesterday (A Correspondent writes). It said that the two Soviet cosmonauts checked the air-tightness of the docking unit and then transferred to the station.

The commander, Mr Yuri Romanenko, aged 42, and the flight engineer, Mr Alexander Laveikin, aged 35, are expected to try to break the space endurance record, already held by the Russians, of 237 days. Some western experts predict that they may stay in space for 290 days.

One of their first jobs was to get food and provisions from the Progress-27 transport vehicle, which was launched three weeks ago and is also docked with Mir.

Help to beat smog

Bonn — West Germany is to help East Germany modernize and build anti-pollution installations free of charge after having suffered days of smog from the East last week (writes John England).

Private motoring in West Berlin was banned, and heating had to be turned down. East German power stations, which burn brown coal, were blamed.

Mr Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, said at the weekend that East Germany was prepared to have a dialogue with Bonn.

Breakfast mistake

Washington — Senator Lloyd Bentsen has disavowed his \$10,000-a-head breakfast club after criticism of his plan to raise money for his re-election (Michael Binyon writes).

Admitting he had made a mistake, the Texas Democrat, chairman of the Senate finance committee, said that he did not anticipate the negative public perception of his invitation to lobbyists to breakfast with him once a month, provided they contributed to next year's re-election fund. The \$500,000 already received will be returned.

French allies move up

Paris — French troops in the Chad capital of N'Djamena have been moved north-east to Abéché and Bahré, reportedly in response to a build-up of Libyan troops there following their defeat at Fada (Susan MacDonald writes).

France has been pouring huge supplies of military equipment into Chad over the past few weeks as President Habyrma fears another assault on Fada.

Democrats in a dilemma over abandoning Contras

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

A month after taking control of both Houses of Congress, the Democratic Party leadership is drawing up a strategy to get out of the Contra war with Nicaragua and to resettle fighters who are unable to return home.

The plan represents one of the great challenges to the weakened White House in President Reagan's final two years of power.

Congressional policymakers are aware that the Contra war would most likely collapse in ignominious defeat without further injections of US government funds. Democratic leaders are convinced that the war cannot be won militarily, and there is a recognition that private donations from US sympathizers and foreign sources would stop if America officially disengages.

There is deep concern on Capitol Hill that a sudden, chaotic collapse of the rebels could have immense social and economic consequences for Honduras, the poorest country in Central America, where most of the fighters are based.

Having created the Contras out of a small ragtag force more than five years ago, there is a keen sense among Democrats that the US is honour-bound to make their demise as painless as possible. The Administration, aware that Capitol Hill is increasingly hostile to continued support for the rebel war, may seek some kind of compromise to avoid an instant withdrawal of American backing.

The Democrats could be receptive to a deal, since they are anxious to avoid a head-on confrontation over an issue that might prove to be politically damaging.

Mr Frank Carlucci, the new

National Security Adviser who is highly respected by both sides on Capitol Hill, is deeply committed to the Contras.

Under present Democratic plans, Honduras would undoubtedly receive financial assistance under the resettlement plan in order to provide housing and basic assistance to the rebels, most of whom operate out of bases along the southern border with Nicaragua. It is estimated that as many as 3,000 men are full-time Contra fighters, with the rest of the estimated 10,000-strong force made up of peasants who occasionally take up arms.

Should the war collapse, the "part-time" fighters could presumably abandon the fight without having to leave Nicaragua. The "hard-core" fighters, it is being assumed by Democratic analysts, would have to be settled in Honduras and to a lesser extent in Costa Rica, which is also a haven for a small number of Contras.

Honduras has repeatedly told the US it is desperately worried that it will bear the brunt, both socially and economically, of a collapse of the rebel army. It also fears that, once America disengages, Nicaragua might seek retribution by attacking.

The US has refused to give a bilateral security agreement to Honduras, saying it will stand by it under the terms of the Rio treaty.

"We created the Contras, and we've got to consider what will become of them," a senior Democratic leader said. Despite the hardening mood against the rebels, the party still fears the political damage of being perceived as "soft on communism". That fear has previously put

Kuwait ruler spares prisoners in hostages drama

From Robert Fisk, Kuwait

The 17 men whose release from Kuwaiti imprisonment has been the principal demand of the kidnappers of two American hostages — and probably of Mr Terry Waite — in Beirut are all held in the Salibiyyah security prison in the western suburbs of Kuwait city.

But both Interior Ministry sources and government-appointed lawyers have told *The Times* that the Emir of Kuwait has refused to sign death sentences passed on three of them.

The prisoners, all said by the authorities here to have been members of the Iraqi opposition Dawaa Party, were convicted for their part in the bombing of the American and

French embassies in Kuwait in 1983, the same year as a suicide bomber from the Islamic Jihad movement blew up the US Embassy and then the US Marine and French military headquarters in Beirut.

It is with Islamic Jihad that Mr Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's envoy, has been negotiating for the release of Mr Terry Anderson, the Associated Press bureau chief in Beirut, and for Dr Thomas Sutherland, the acting head of the American University's agriculture department.

At least three Lebanese are among the prisoners here who, although living with other inmates, are not allowed to mix together in the jail. Mr Khalil Abu Hamra, the Kuwaiti lawyer who repre-

sented two of the prisoners at their trial — Mr Hussein Moussavi and Mr Jabbar Abbas Jabbar, both Lebanese — says that, although his clients were originally kept in solitary confinement and even refused cigarettes, they now moved freely within the prison.

"The death sentences were passed on three of the prisoners, but the Emir never signed the warrants," Mr Abu Hamra said yesterday. "The Kuwaitis regard this matter as closed. But the death sentences will not be carried out now."

On his way back from the Moroccan summit in 1984, the Kuwaiti ruler told journalists that he would abide by the sentences to be passed on the 17 men. His ultimate reluc-

ance to send the three men to their deaths was therefore a concession, although Kuwaiti officials do not acknowledge this.

In Lebanon there have been suggestions that the Emir might be able to pardon some of the 17 — Kuwaiti National Day falls on February 25 — but any such intentions have been complicated by further assaults against the state, culminating in the arrest of 11 Kuwaiti men last week following the seizure of US, Soviet and Israeli small arms at villas in the city.

All 11 were from the Shia Muslim community, which makes up perhaps 30 per cent of the country's 700,000 citizens, and two of them are named Dast and Behabehani,

among the most prominent Shia families.

Interior Ministry officials here, who insist that the 17 men imprisoned in 1984 and the 11 arrested last week have no known links, have been troubled by broadcasts at the weekend on the Arabic language service of Iranian state radio which, they say, have threatened a "black night" on Kuwait if the 11 are not released. Five other men, all Kuwaiti Shias, are now being sought by the police.

Four men in the original 1983 bombings also managed to escape from Kuwait. Both they and the men who carried out a later suicide attack on the Emir's motorcade were foreigners.

The 11 newly arrested Kuwaitis have now been handed

over to the Ministry of Justice for investigation by the State Prosecutor.

The official Kuwaiti position was put bluntly at the weekend by Sheikh Saad Al-Abdulla, the Crown Prince and Prime Minister, when he told officers of the Kuwaiti National Guard that his country would "never yield to blackmail" and that Kuwait would "not allow any country to interfere in our affairs".

There has been much talk in the press here of the ungratefulness of "those who were given citizenship" (that is, Shias) towards their nation.

Kuwait's real predicament, however, is that Iran has identified it as the Arab state most closely tied to the war effort of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Israel may negotiate for release of soldiers

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Israel will not exchange Arab prisoners for American hostages held in Beirut, Mr Shimon Peres, the Foreign Minister, said in a radio interview yesterday. At the same time he did not specifically slam the door on negotiations which might lead to the release of Israeli soldiers held prisoner.

"Israel cannot and will not operate under an ultimatum," Mr Peres said. "If someone has a suggestion, they should approach us in an orderly way."

He said that suggestions of a swap of Israeli-held Arab prisoners for an Israeli airman were not "orderly as far as I know". But this seems to leave open the possibility of Israel trying to reach a deal to free its prisoners.

There are up to five soldiers and one airman believed here to be held prisoner by either Shia Muslim groups or by Syria.

Reacting earlier to an announcement in Damascus by Mr Nabih Berri, leader of the Lebanese Shia Amal militia, a defence source here said it was Israel's first priority to take care of its men who were missing in action.

Mr Berri offered in his statement to free the navigator of an Israeli Phantom jet which crashed over southern Lebanon last October, during a bombing raid on Palestinian camps near Sidon, in return for the release of 400 Arab guerrillas held in Israel.

The pilot was rescued in a daring helicopter mission, but the navigator, who was seen to bail out safely, was never found and Amal later claimed to have caught him.

Israel would also be concerned in any deal to try to release two soldiers who were captured when their patrol in south Lebanon nearly a year ago was ambushed.

The other three missing are tank crewmen who disappeared in Syria at the outbreak of the 1982 war.

Officials argue that there is an essential difference between negotiating for the release of soldiers captured in action and negotiating for the release of hostages.



Under Israeli guns: A cargo boat sailing from Cyprus to Khalde in Lebanon was halted by the Israeli Navy on Saturday and 50 suspected Palestinian guerrillas on board detained.

Mujahidin get more Stingers

From Michael Binyon, Washington

The Reagan Administration is to send more Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to the Afghan rebels in an attempt to put greater pressure on Moscow to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

Officials said the decision followed the view here that Moscow was still not serious in setting a timetable for withdrawal, and that so far only token forces had been pulled out.

The anti-government Mujahidin received the first batch of Stinger missiles late last spring, and in the past months have been using them extensively.

Initially they had difficulty firing the sophisticated weap-

ons, but last summer the Central Intelligence Agency arranged for a group of former US Army specialists to train them in camps in Pakistan.

One source told *The Washington Post* that these specialists had been giving fighters, from three of seven allied rebel groups, six-week to eight-week courses on how to use the Stingers.

The weapons had proved effective, despite problems in the hot and cold temperatures of the Afghan mountains. The fighters were averaging seven to eight hits for every 10 missiles fired.

Congress has reportedly approved \$600 million (about \$400 million) this year in

covert aid to the Afghan rebels, against \$470 million last year. The Administration has also sent \$15 million in covert aid to Angolan rebels, but it is unclear whether they are to receive more Stingers.

Senator Dennis DeConcini, an Arizona Democrat, has asked the General Accounting Office to review the rebels' safeguarding of the weapons and to investigate whether the shipments are hurting US military preparedness.

Meanwhile, Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, has insisted that any Soviet withdrawal must be completed within a few months, instead of years as envisaged by Moscow.

Coroner says Liberace was exposed to Aids

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

Liberace was exposed to Aids but it is not certain whether he died from it, a California coroner ruled at the weekend.

While the 67-year-old pianist was entombed on Saturday with his brother George and mother Frances, the growing furor surrounding the actual cause of his death tended to overshadow the small funeral at Forest Lawn Cemetery.

An autopsy was performed after Mr Raymond Carrillo, the coroner, rejected a doctor's

certificate attributing Liberace's death to heart failure. California law requires an autopsy for anyone who dies of a contagious disease. Mr Carrillo said he would refer the case to the district attorney.

Charges are possible against Liberace's doctor, who signed the death certificate, the Eisenhower Medical Centre, which withheld his medical records until the coroner was forced to subpoena them, and the Forest Lawn mortuary, which embalmed the body while allegedly aware that a communicable disease was present.

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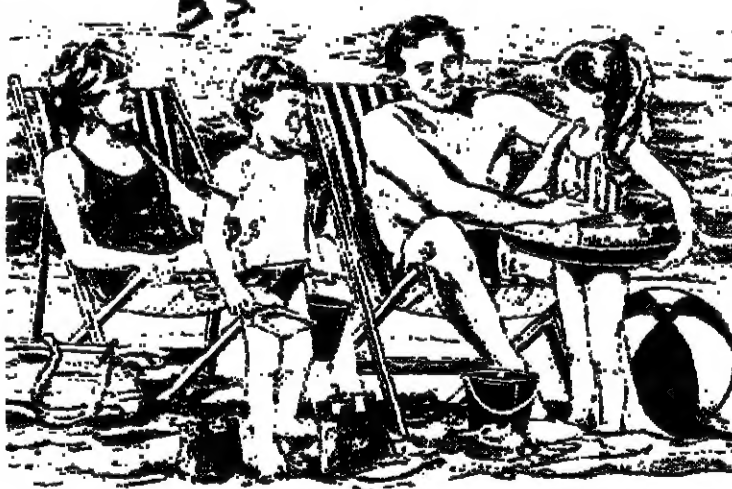
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AGE	SEX	NON-SMOKER	SMOKER	NON-SMOKER	SMOKER	NON-SMOKER	SMOKER	NON-SMOKER	SMOKER
18-29	MALE	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
30-39	MALE	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
40-49	MALE	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
50-59	MALE	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
60-69	MALE	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
70-79	MALE	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
80-89	MALE	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
90-99	MALE	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
100+	MALE	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
18-29	FEMALE	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
30-39	FEMALE	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
40-49	FEMALE	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
50-59	FEMALE	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
60-69	FEMALE	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
70-79	FEMALE	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
80-89	FEMALE	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
90-99	FEMALE	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
100+	FEMALE	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500

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1. Please tick the Cover Plus Plan option you require. £12.50 £10.00 £7.50 £5.00

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Name (as on Birth Certificate) Surname

First Name Middle Name

Previous names (if any)

Address

Postcode

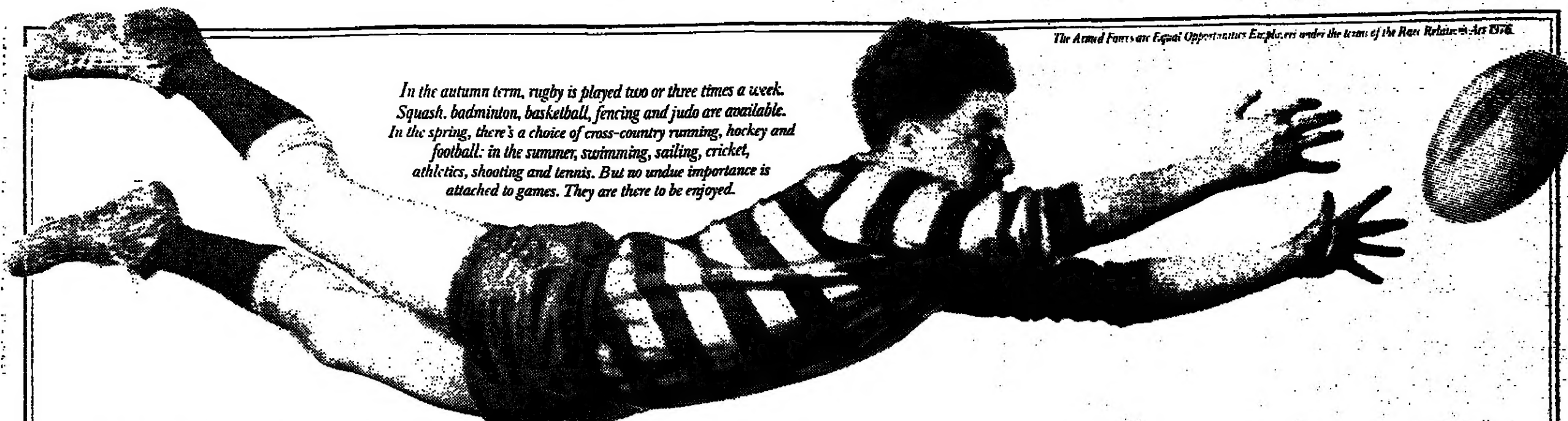
Date of Birth Marital status

Doctor's Name and Address

Breakdown/Agent of any

How many cigarettes do you smoke each day?

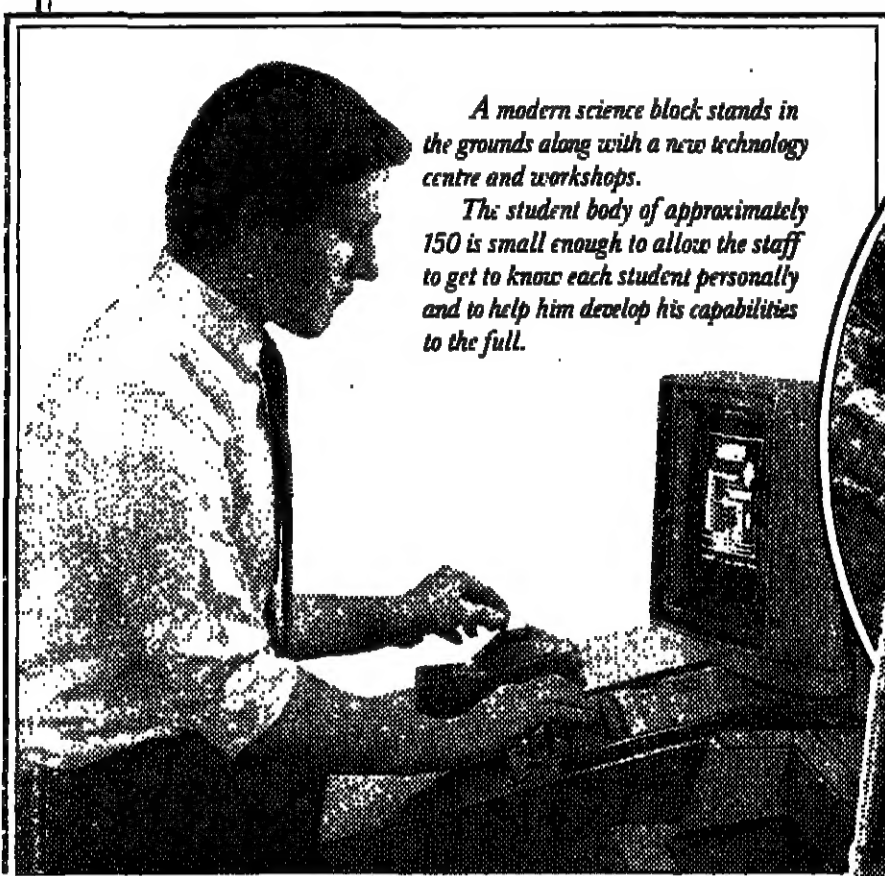
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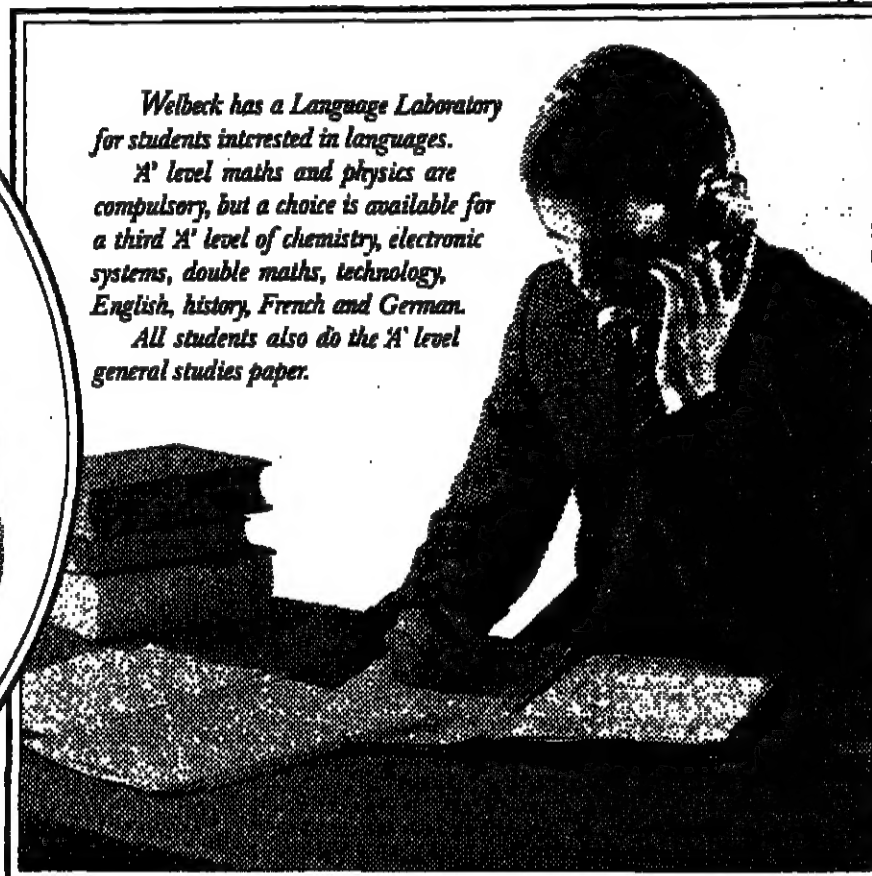


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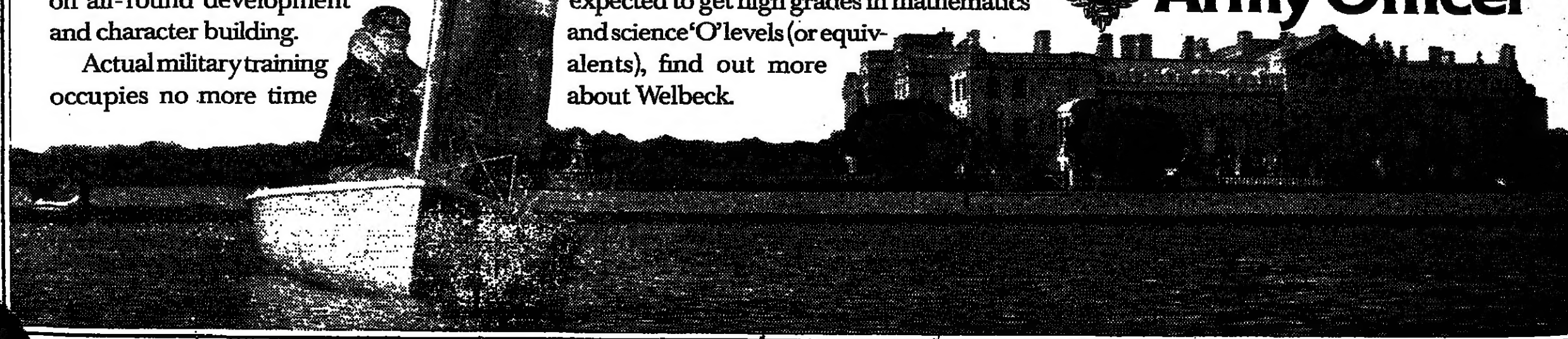
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 **Army Officer**



Army set to go on the attack as Philippines ceasefire ends

From David Watts, Davao, southern Philippines

Communist insurgents called off their ceasefire yesterday, declaring that the Aquino Government was not serious about negotiating a durable and just peace.

As the noon deadline came and went in Davao, which has suffered more than most during the 17-year guerrilla war, both elements of the Government's carrot-and-stick policy were in evidence. Offers of land for returnees still stand, but the military is ready to go on the offensive again after 60 days of ceasefire.

The ceasefire and the withdrawal of some New People's Army (NPA) cadres did help bring peace to Davao, a city perched at the convergence of great wealth and extreme poverty.

No policeman has been killed here for three months, and the toll in its miles of slums and thousands of acres of fruit-producing land has been cut from 100 assassinations a month to almost none.

Elsewhere the ceasefire was breached most grievously in northern Luzon, when about 70 NPA rebels attacked a military outpost on Saturday and killed five soldiers, according to the military.

At his regional unified command in Camp Catipan, Brigadier-General Romeo Rejina, a soft-spoken leader of 7,000 servicemen, said: "We will have to search and destroy them. At least we have made our people know that we have a group whose belief is different from ours: who believe only in armed struggle to achieve their objective."

The front organizations have unmasked themselves during the negotiations with all their demands, which are non-negotiable really. For those who want to join the Government, well and good; for those who do not... well, we'll go after them."

Up to the last day, the Manila Government repeated its appeals to the National Democratic Front (NDF), the Communist umbrella organization, to come back to the negotiating table. The Government will now try to pursue regional negotiations.

President Aquino and her Jesuit advisers want to be certain they have left no chance for a negotiated peace unexplored, establish clearly that they hold the moral high ground, and that it is the Communists who are resum-

ing a war that the people clearly rejected in their endorsement of the new constitution last week.

"When they spurn further negotiations, they spurn the desire of the people and many of their own members to pursue peace," said the Government's chief negotiator, Mr Teofisto Guingona.

In an open letter to the Filipino people, the NDF said the Government had only gone through the motions of negotiating, and the armed forces "took undue advantage of its overwhelming military superiority."

The government panel put forth a set of proposals for amnesty and rehabilitation that betrayed its ultimate objective of luring the revolutionary forces to surrender and to exchange their long and principled struggle for a few material benefits for themselves," it said.

The new constitution, which the Government used as the basis of negotiations, could never serve as the framework for solving the problems at the roots of the conflict, the NDF claimed.

In fact, the land for resettlement has found relatively few takers among the returnees who have left the 2,000 or so NPA fighters in the Davao area. The numbers are small, probably in part because the Government lost a good opportunity by not making the ceasefire and its land reform programme, to be announced later this month, coincide.

In Davao, the ceasefire period saw the return of only 400 fighters from the misty mountains that surround the vast tracts of fruit lands that account for a large percentage of the country's exports.

Most of them were in their teens when they took to the hills during the Marcos regime, many with only a high school education and no real ideological motivation. After a period of "processing", which includes a dose of Catholicism, only 90 of them want to work on the land and 50 have farms to which they can return.

Father Emeterio Barcelon, a former president of the Ateneo de Davao University, has been working on a programme which would put returnees into enclaves that they would both farm and defend, Israeli-style.

Time of reunion as 13 hostages get first taste of freedom



Home again: M Michel Courvallet greeting his mother, left, at Orly airport; in Rome, Signor Marchio embraces his family, centre; while in Spain, Señor Caballero is helped to freedom.

Ten members of *Médicos Sans Frontières*, kidnapped two weeks ago from a Somali refugee camp, were freed on Friday and returned to Paris on Saturday on board a specially chartered plane from Addis Ababa (Our Foreign Staff writes).

M. Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, was at Orly airport to meet the six women and four men. Paris negotiated their release with the Somali and Ethiopian Governments, as well as their Somali rebel captors.

Separately, two Italian technicians seized by Ethiopian rebels on December 27 arrived in Rome on Saturday, after being freed on Thursday.

One of the men, Signor

Giorgio Marchio, said: "We were well treated, like friends."

The pair were helping to build a resettlement village when they were captured in a raid on the site by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party.

In Spain, the Basque separatist organization Euzkadi set a businessman free near the northern city of San Sebastian, after holding him for 59 days and after allegedly collecting a ransom of more than £1 million, according to reports reaching Madrid yesterday.

Señor Jaime Caballero, aged 56, manager of a paper mill, was found chained to a tree on Saturday night.

Renton meets hero of Solidarity fight

From Roger Boyes

Mr Timothy Renton, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, became at the weekend the first Western politician to meet the legendary underground Solidarity leader, Mr Zbigniew Bujak, capping a three-day visit to Poland.

The minister also urged the Polish leadership to free 18 political prisoners excluded from last year's broad-ranging amnesty for Solidarity members and other opponents.

Mr Renton, who returned to London yesterday, has now completed tours of the Soviet

Union, Czechoslovakia and Poland, conducting talks with dissidents as well as government leaders.

As he told British reporters in Poland, it was a sign of changing times in the Soviet bloc that he could meet with opposition activists and yet not invoke the anger of his official hosts.

In Prague last week he met members of Charter 77, although some were stopped by Czech secret police before they could reach the rendezvous, and representatives of the banned Jazz Section.

But the Polish trip, which

began on Thursday, was of a different order. His encounter on Saturday included top advisers to Mr Lech Walesa, among them Dr Bronislaw Geremek and Mr Tadeusz Mazowiecki, as well as a number of activists who inhabit a grey area between open and clandestine opposition.

The Polish leadership, including the senior Politburo member, Mr Jozef Czerwinski, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Marian Orzechowski, were not enthusiastic about Mr Renton's appeal for the release of the 18 prisoners.

The authorities say all

political prisoners have been freed and those held are saboteurs, spies and murderers. They cite the case of teenagers jailed for killing — Solidarity says accidentally — a policeman soon after the imposition of martial law.

Another complaint of Mr Renton's was the jamming of BBC Polish-language transmissions. There is disagreement about whether these broadcasts are being jammed by Poland, which denied any interception, or the Soviet Union, which recently stopped blocking BBC Russian service transmissions.

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An apple for the shopper

Big Brother joins the supermarket

From Richard Owen, Brussels

It is slightly unnerving going round one of Belgium's huge supermarkets with a computer for a companion.

For a start, it keeps beeping and blinking at you. GB Maxi, one of the largest supermarket chains in Europe, is introducing electronic "customer satisfaction" tests, with a computer at the back of the supermarket trolley where you normally put your bag, belongings or infant.

As the customer enters each new area of the store — clothing, or cheeses, or household goods — a magic eye beam switches on the appropriate programme in the trolley computer.

A red light winks, the machine beeps, and a series of questions (in French and Flemish) appears on the screen as you push the cart along. Are you satisfied with the freshness of the lettuce? Or with the range of ladies' dresses? Is the meat packaged in the right sizes? Is the floor clean? Are the staff friendly?

By the time you have both completed your purchases and punched numbers from one to nine, representing responses from "very good" to "very poor" and "no opinion", you half expect the machine to continue the conversation. Would you like to put your feet up? Can you remember where you parked the car? Haven't we met before? Shall we dance? In fact, all it says is: "Thank you for taking part, please take an apple".

An apple seems poor reward for the effort, given that shopping is quite enough of a chore without having to deal with a computer as well. But customers at the main GB branch in Brussels seemed pleased.

The scheme, operating in 12 of the chain's 143 stores, is an electronic version of the market research questionnaire. But the managing director of GB Maxi, who rejoices in the name, entirely appropriate for a supermarket, of Mr Richard Bourgeois, insists that it is not a gimmick.

Customers are more honest with the computer than they are in responding to a girl with a clipboard. "People often lack the courage to complain to a person," Mr Bourgeois said. "But they don't mind punching a button."

The computerized trolleys are a French invention and are being trialled first in Belgium because of GB Maxi's close French connections.

The company, like many Belgian firms, prides itself on its European dimension, and is increasingly involved in pan-European supermarket, do-it-yourself and fast-food restaurant joint ventures with Britain (with Sainsbury's) and France (with Casino stores) and Italy.

The computerized test results will influence the stores' buyers and managers. But behind the scheme lies a deeper marketing strategy: in Belgium, there is less consumer cash to go round. Whereas 10 years ago 55 per cent of disposable income was spent in retail trade as opposed to services, the retail share has dropped to under 45 per cent. For a chain like GB (the initials stand for Grand Bazaar) with an annual turnover of nearly £2 billion, this is alarming.

"We have to make common cause with small independent shopkeepers and go back to the ABC of what it means to be a merchant," Mr Bourgeois said. "We have to put the customers first, ask them what they want. We must open on Sundays and persuade people to come shopping rather than go on outings to the coast."

It remains to be seen whether the chance to tell a computer what you think of the baked beans display will be enough to persuade Belgians to spend more time at the hypermarket. GB Maxi's profits look healthy enough, and to the deprived citizens of the Third World or communist countries this refinement of an already efficient system in a society of abundance will seem absurd.

But Europe's retailers are worried. "We used to have it easy," Mr Bourgeois says. "All you had to do was find a good site and good transport and open a store. But those days are gone."

Europe's shopkeepers, in other words, have to try harder. GB Maxi is even adopting the American store slogan "Howdy, neighbor", which translates, not altogether happily, as "Bonjour, voisin et voisine".

Zhao's career seen as crucial pointer to path China will take

From Robert Gries, Peking

Mr Zhao Ziyang, China's Prime Minister and acting General Secretary of the Communist Party, may retain both posts through the summer. Western diplomats said at the weekend.

It is also widely believed here that Mr Zhao, aged 68, will remain General Secretary and pass on the post of Prime Minister to a younger man, possibly in October.

Chinese and Western analysts had previously thought that Mr Zhao might relinquish the post of acting party chief as early as March, when the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, China's Parliament, is expected to meet.

Mr Zhao added the duties of General Secretary to his portfolio as Prime Minister on January 16 when Mr Hu Yaobang, criticized for pursuing policies allowing the spread of "bourgeois liberalization" within China, was forced to step down.

What Mr Zhao does until the 13th party congress in October is being viewed here as crucial to China's future. That is because Mr Zhao, a champion of economic reform and a political ally of Mr Deng Xiaoping, is now the second most important man in the Government.

Analysts say that Mr Zhao and Mr Deng, China's paramount leader, must work to fend off what has been termed a "neo-Maoist" reaction to the perceived excesses of the Dengist reforms. Those excesses, as listed by party conservatives, include widespread corruption, runaway consumer spending and an erosion of party authority.

In addition, a viable successor or successors must be found to replace Mr Deng, who is 82 years old and anxious to step out of the political limelight, possibly at the 13th party congress. If no consensus is reached on a successor before October, analysts here say, a bitter power struggle within the party is likely.

Mr Zhao faces an almost impossible task. He must placate party conservatives with assurances that Marxist ideology has not been abandoned in the rush to implement Dengist reforms. That will be no easy task, given the vehemence of the current "anti-bourgeois liberal" campaign.

At the same time, Mr Zhao must try to protect the reforms from being seriously compromised or stopped.

Mr Zhao is considered a

champion of economic reform and one of the Politburo's most liberal members. As party chief in Guangdong and Sichuan provinces, Mr Zhao also served as political commissar of the Canton and Chengdu military regions.

Moreover, Mr Zhao's successful efforts to boost agricultural production in Sichuan, Mr Deng's home province, and his loyalty to Mr Deng during the worst days of the Cultural Revolution, have marked Mr Zhao as the logical caretaker of Mr Deng's political and economic policies.

"There are still four major questions that remain unanswered," a senior Western diplomat said at the weekend. "Is the purge still on? Are the economic reforms going to continue? Is political reform dead? What leadership changes are in store?"

In the short term, Mr Zhao will try to limit the anti-Western liberal thought campaign. He will also try to help manoeuvre a reformist Deputy Prime Minister, such as Mr Tian Jiyun or Mr Wan Li, into the Prime Minister's office. The front-runner, Mr Li Peng, aged 58, is considered a hardliner who would oppose future reform measures.

One year after the fall of Duvalier, disillusion sets in

Haitians boycott military rulers' day of rejoicing

From Alan Tomlinson, Port-au-Prince



The Haitian leader, General Namphy, taking the salute during ceremonies to mark the first anniversary of the Duvalier regime's fall which were shunned by a disenchanted population.

Troops and armoured cars patrolled the streets on Saturday as Haitians, increasingly critical of their caretaker military Government, ignored the first anniversary of the collapse of the Duvalier dictatorship.

A national holiday had been declared to mark the midway point in a two-year transition to democracy. But there were no celebrations to match the delirious scenes of mass rejoicing witnessed here a year ago on the morning that President-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier slipped out of the country, ending three decades of repressive rule by his family.

No crowds came out, nobody cheered or waved red-and-blue republican flags. Instead, Haitians stayed at home, either out of fear of the soldiers or in answer to a call for a boycott of the anniversary by groups opposed to the provisional Government. Others went about their regular business, as though there was no historic occasion to commemorate.

It was a sign of the growing loss of public faith in the military Government's pledge to hand over power to an elected President in another year's time, a pledge that the Army chief, General Henri Namphy, repeated on Saturday in an anniversary broadcast. "Our mandate is essentially to put down the organizational base of Haitian democracy," he said.

He appealed to all "healthy, logical and patriotic forces in the country to join the Council of National Government (CNG) in a common front to block the road to anarchy or demagoguery."

Late last month the first National Congress of Democratic Movements voted to reject the holding of elections under the control of the CNG. The congress is made up of about 300 grassroots community groups, political parties, trade unions, peasants' associations and human rights organizations, the aim of which is to unite democratic forces around a common programme.

The provisional Govern-

ment in the hands of the armed forces does not represent the change the Haitian people hoped for, it said in a resolution. "It is a continuation of the Duvalier system, characterized by arbitrary rule, brute force, corruption and incompetence."

Macoute is a reference to the nickname given to former members of Mr Duvalier's private militia force, now disbanded. The provisional Government has been criticized bitterly for bringing only one leading member of the force in trial, and for failing to remove close associates of Mr Duvalier from powerful positions. Anticipating more demonstrations against it, the Government last week gave itself special powers of arrest and detention, warning that action would be taken against "the authors and accomplices of appeals for disorder and sedition."

The home and office of two prominent members of the congress movement were raided by police last week, and radio stations reported the arrest of five left-wing political activists. On Saturday, troops and armoured vehicles patrolled the most volatile slum districts of the capital. Youth stoned an army truck in one area.

The show of military strength tended to reinforce an increasingly widespread view of the Army, who were hailed as heroes a year ago, as having become caretakers of the status quo.

That image was further strengthened by General Namphy on Saturday, as he drove in a heavily-armed motorcade from the presidential palace to a nearby mansion for national heroes to unveil a plaque to those who died in the three-month revolt that toppled Duvalier.

He drove the 100 yards to the ceremony in one of the luxury cars left behind by the ousted dictator, a four-door Maserati sedan with a six-figure price tag. The memorial, by contrast, was a cheap bronze-painted plywood replica, as unfinished as many Haitians believe their year-old revolution to be.

Shake-up in Greece

Papandreou seizes the political helm

From Mario Modiano, Athens

After a week of spectacular changes in the Government and the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok), Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister and party leader, has reasserted his absolute control over both at a particularly critical point in Greek politics.

His manoeuvre coincided with growing resistance from the left to such unpopular government policies as economic austerity and the rapprochement with the United States, which he regards as vital to rescue the country's over-indebted economy and bolster its security against the assumed military threat from Turkey.

In a surprise move last Thursday, the Prime Minister replaced seven members of his Government and nominated them to Pasok's 11-member executive office with express orders to purge the party of its "corrupt practices" and "degenerative symptoms" and attempt to rebuild its flagging popularity.

A hastily convened session of Pasok's 140-member Central Committee yesterday docilely endorsed the party leader's list of new members for its decision-making executive office, over which he presides.

The dismissed members of Government, among them the Prime Minister's eldest son, George, who until last week was a highly publicized Culture Under-Secretary, were not even consulted on the changes.

Even more important, they included Mr Papandreou's three most trusted lieutenants who had held key Cabinet posts since the party came to power in 1981.

They are Mr Akis Tsobatzopoulos, the Minister responsible for the public administration and the media; Mr Agamemnon Koutsoufioras, the Interior Minister, who was in charge of local government and elections; and Mr George Yennimatas, the Health Minister, who enjoys considerable personal popularity in the party.

The three men, who are believed to have held leadership aspirations, had served in the executive office in the past.

The Cabinet changes left untouched the teams that run the economy, foreign affairs and defence, confirming that, despite pressures building up from the left and the labour unions which plan a series of strikes this week, there will

continue to be no change of policy.

The younger Mr Papandreou has been moved to the big league of the Pasok executive office, and considering the strong dynastic tradition of Greek politics, he could become a credible candidate for his father's succession.

The Prime Minister, however, is also anxious to see the new executive concentrate on reorganizing the party as soon as possible, bracing it for the prospect of possible early elections.

Already the opposition has been clamouring for a poll



Mr Papandreou: in control of government and party, which is not due until mid-1989.

Elections might become inevitable if the Government fails to stabilize the economy and quell social unrest, or if only seven of Pasok's parliamentary deputies defect, so stripping the Government of its overall majority.

The new Cabinet is: Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Yiannis Haralambopoulos, Minister in charge of the Prime Minister's Office Apostolos Kaklamanis, Foreign Affairs Karolos Papoulias, Minister of State (EEC Affairs) Theodoros Pangalos, Interior Emmanuil Papastefanakis, Minister of State Kosmas Sfyriou, National Economy Kostas Simitis, Finance Dimitrios Tsoulas, Health & Welfare George Alexandros Mangalidis, Justice Lefteris Vervakidis, Education Antonis Tritsis, Culture Melina Mercouri, Public Order Antonis Drososyianis, Northern Greece Stelios Papathemelis, Aegean Petros Valvis, Agriculture Yiannis Portakidis, Environment & Public Works Evangelos Koutoumbas, Industry Anastasios Paponitis, Labour Kostas Papanayiotou, Commerce Panayiotis Roumeliotis, Transport & Communications Kostas Badouvas, Merchant Marine Stathis Alexandris, Minister without Portfolio (Kalamata) Athanasios Filippopoulos.

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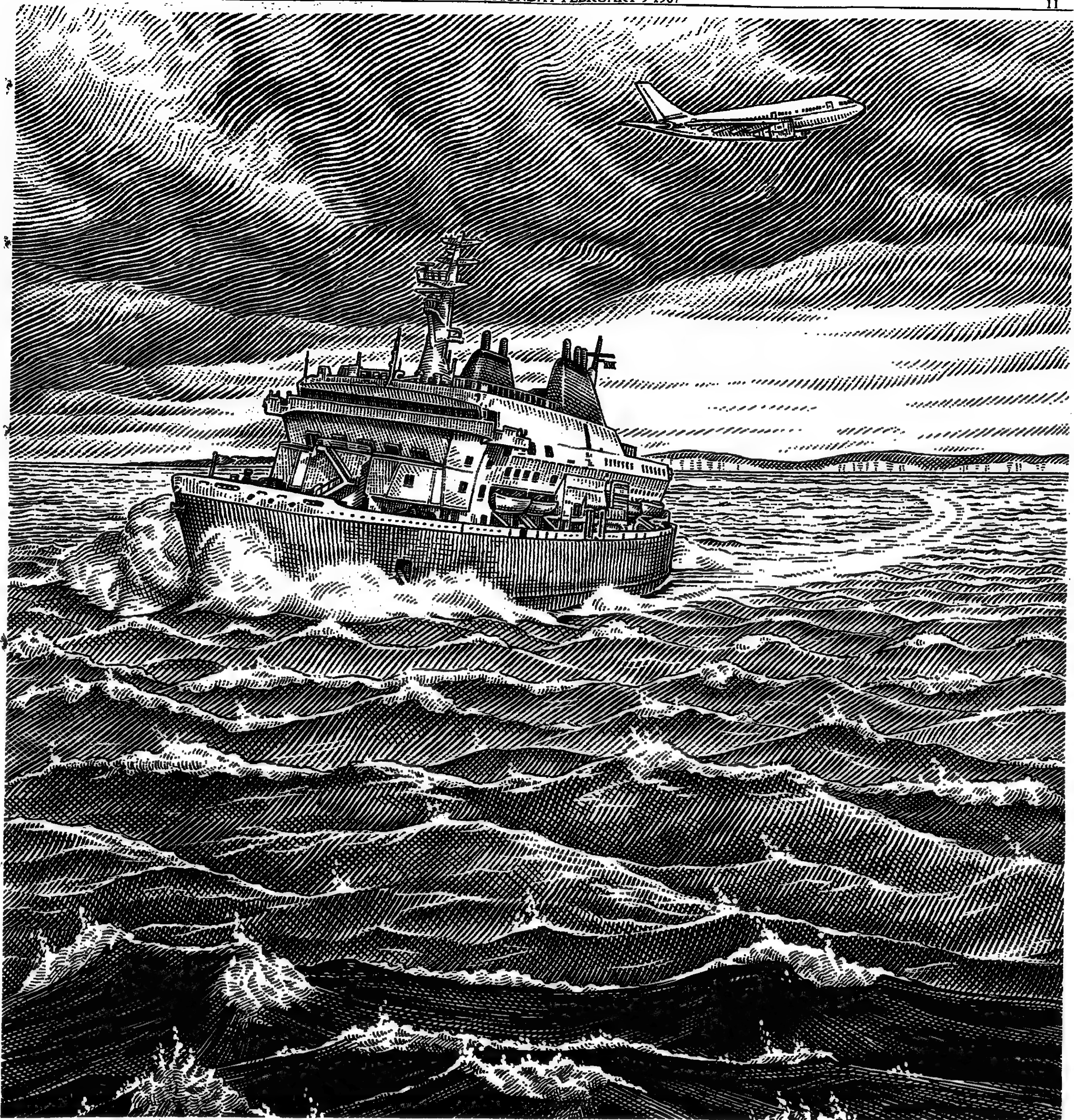
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Border thaw begins in Sino-Soviet cold war

From Christopher Walker
Khabarovsk
Soviet Far East

For the first time in nine years, Soviet and Chinese negotiators will today meet in Moscow to resume talks designed to end the dispute over their strategically vital border.

In recent years the armies of the two communist superpowers have been facing each other in a state of alert over territory that has been bitterly contested since the 19th century.

On the eve of the talks between deputy foreign ministers, senior Communist Party officials in this remote border region, more than 4,000 miles and seven time zones from the Soviet capital, expressed optimism that the differences would be settled, resulting in a thaw in relations between the communist giants of a type not seen since the 1960 ideological split.

Mr Alexei Chorny, veteran party chief of the vast Khabarovsk region, which is larger than England, France and

Denmark combined, said: "We are expecting a great deal from these talks. I believe that agreement will be reached and we will be able to resume the tradition of visits to our Chinese neighbours which have not taken place for 30 years."

Mr Chorny was speaking in a tenth-floor office of Communist Party headquarters in this city, founded 30 miles from the Chinese border as a military garrison after the signing of the original border treaty in 1858.

He disclosed that agreement in principle had already been reached between Moscow and Peking to construct a costly joint hydro-electric station on the Amur river, which is disputed for much of its length.

I was one of a few Moscow-based journalists permitted to visit the region on the first Kremlin facility trip organized here for many years.

Although daytime flying over Soviet security zones was strictly prohibited, it was possible to see the intensity with

which the Soviet forces protect their installations against possible surprise attack by the Chinese.

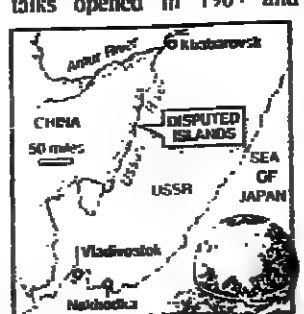
On the mountains close to the border, early-warning systems were clearly visible, as were scores of Soviet military helicopters in bases used for frequent border patrols. At both ends of every bridge and tunnel near the disputed border where fierce fighting took place 17 years ago, Soviet sentries keep a 24-hour guard in huts equipped with special searchlights.

The number of soldiers to be seen confirmed claims by Western security experts that the size of the Soviet military presence has been so beefed up in the past 20 years that one in every four Soviet citizens braving its inhospitable climate is in uniform.

According to the experts, one-quarter of the whole Soviet Army is now based in the Far East, as well as more than one-fifth of its Air Force. It is widely believed that Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Kremlin leader, is hoping to

transfer much of these military resources back to the troubled Soviet civilian sector, if he can achieve the breakthrough in relations with Peking he is so avidly seeking.

The Sino-Soviet boundary talks opened in 1964 and



continued intermittently in Peking until June 1978, when they became another casualty of the acrimonious ideological dispute dividing the two communist nations. China, which once accused Soviet leaders of behaving worse than the tsars on the border question, is disputing some 35,000 square kilometres of territory which it claimed went unfairly into

Russian hands with the signing of "the unequal treaties" of 1858 and 1860.

Although Chinese officials are more sanguine than their Soviet counterparts about the chances of relations returning to the intimacy of the 1950s, cross-border trade has increased fivefold in the past three years and total trade is expected to double to more than \$3 billion (about £2 billion) by 1990.

The first signs of the impending thaw came last year when Moscow played host to the Mayor of Peking, the first civic leader to visit the Soviet capital for three decades, and an eye-catching collection of Red Chinese mannequins opened the first Chinese trade exhibition staged in Moscow for 33 years.

In an apparent attempt to keep up the good will, a Chinese economic journalist from a Peking-based magazine was invited to join our 82-hour flight here from Moscow. His questions were answered with enthusiasm by the vari-

ous Soviet officials who agreed to be interviewed.

Dr Yevgeny Kazgonov, a leading Soviet-China expert at Khabarovsk's Far East Scientific Research Centre, explained: "It was the Chinese side that originally broke off the border negotiations. The fact that they have agreed to renew them is in itself a sign of a great improvement in Sino-Soviet relations."

The key concession that paved the way for today's talks was made last July by Mr Gorbachev in his historic speech in the closed port of Vladivostok, some 40 miles from the border, which signalled his new policy of *Ostpolitik*. He agreed then that Moscow would renounce earlier claims and agree to the boundary running down the navigation channel of disputed rivers.

In a remark which Western observers said betrayed his eagerness for a full Peking-Moscow summit, Mr Gorbachev said: "We hope that in the near future the frontier which divides us, I should like

to say unites us, will become a zone of peace and friendship."

Last month he backed up this gesture by a pledge to pull out an estimated 11,000 of the 75,000 Soviet troops based in Mongolia by June this year — a move praised by Peking, which has repeatedly described the large Soviet presence in the border region as one of three main obstacles to improved relations.

The other two are the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, on which the Kremlin has promised some movement if talks on a political settlement succeed, and continued Soviet backing for Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea, which they invaded in 1978.

● MOSCOW: Mr Igor Rogachev, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, yesterday greeted the delegation headed by Mr Qian Qichen, his Chinese counterpart, when it arrived here yesterday for talks on the border dispute with the Soviet Union, the official news agency Tass said.

Mugabe security man held for murder

Harare (AP) — Zimbabwe police are holding a member of Mr Robert Mugabe's Central Intelligence Organization for the alleged murder of a man near a Harare hotel, the *Sunday Mail* reported.

The newspaper quoted a police spokesman as saying that Herbert Nyamukundwa, aged 35, was shot and killed near the Kentucky Hotel in the southern suburb of Hatfield on February 1.

Police said they were holding in custody a member of the CIO security agency, who was attached to the Prime Minister's office.

One party

Bangui (AFP) — The Central African Republic formally became a one-party state over the weekend when officials from across the country founded the Centrafrique Démocratique Rally party, under the chairmanship of President André Kolingba.

Car deal off

Budapest (Reuters) — Long-running negotiations between the Hungarian vehicle manufacturer, Rába ETO, and General Motors Corporation for a carter deal allowing Hungary to import Opel cars have collapsed.

Vanuatu hit

Nouméa (Reuters) — Officials of New Caledonia are planning to airlift emergency supplies to the cyclone-hit archipelago of Vanuatu, where the capital, Vila, has been declared a disaster area after being hit by 100-knot winds.

Slave trade

Lagos (AP) — Modern-day slave traders are taking children between the ages of five and 15 in south-eastern Nigeria's Cross River State to work on plantations or as household servants, the independent *Guardian* reported.

Skip it

Johnstown, Pennsylvania (AP) — Bob Commers, aged 36, of Johnstown, and Randy Schneider, aged 29, of Janesville, Wisconsin, who had each set world skipping records, challenged each other to a jump-off on Saturday, but they stopped at the same time with what they claimed as a new record, more than 13 hours of continuous hopping.

New opposition leader in Spain vows to unite party

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

A charismatic Andalusian lawyer, Señor Antonio Hernández Mancha, elected overwhelmingly by Spain's major opposition party, the Popular Alliance, as party president, called for an end here yesterday to the rivalries which have weakened the party, and asked members to consider him as "just one more party worker".

Of the 2,837 delegates to AP's eighth Congress, 1,930 voted on Saturday for the slate of candidates for party offices headed by Señor Hernández Mancha, aged 35, rejecting the list led by the interim president and the party's parliamentary spokesman, Señor Miguel Herrero Rodríguez de Miñón.

This vote represented a desire for a change of leadership. It apparently also represented a rejection of those identified with personal rivalries which influenced Señor Manuel Fraga's decision to resign as party president.

Señor Herrero Rodríguez de Miñón said at the final session of the congress on Sunday that he had already handed in his

resignation as parliamentary spokesman.

Señor Hernández Mancha said that, if Señor Herrero Rodríguez de Miñón does not wish to remain, the opposition party's MPs will choose a new spokesman.

Elected as a vice-president on Sunday, Señor Fraga said he would help the party from his seat in Parliament "with no ambition other than that of being of service".

Señor Hernández Mancha's self-appointed task of restoring party unity and projecting a younger, more modern and European image of the party, will be a race against time, since municipal elections and some regional government elections are scheduled to take place next June.



Señor Hernández Mancha acknowledging cheers at a Popular Alliance congress yesterday.

Lawyer with plebeian touch

Madrid — At a meeting here following the resignation of Señor Manuel Fraga from the presidency of Popular Alliance last November, leaders of the Spanish opposition party seeking to replace him were surprised when a young lawyer with a boyish grin and a southern lisp asked: "Why not me?" (Harry Debelius writes).

He was Señor Antonio Hernández Mancha, chairman of the Andalusian regional division of AP and until then not even a dark horse. A party member for 10 years — almost

the life of the party — he had worked loyally but barely noticed. He was not a member of the lower house of Parliament. Some of his colleagues at that meeting probably did not take his offer seriously.

A short, bespectacled man with a disarmingly plebeian air, which was probably the source of his popularity, Señor Hernández Mancha exudes confidence and prides himself on common sense. His habit of occasionally dropping Latin quotes, derived from his study

and experience as a state lawyer for the national administration, presents what at first sight seems to be a quaint veneer of culture.

As for his political views, Señor Hernández Mancha said, in a brief interview on national television after he was chosen to lead the party, that centre-right ideas dominate the European political scene today, and that he intends to win over the youth and working people who are said to be disillusioned by Socialist failures.

Funeral protest by Melilla Muslims

From Richard Wigg, Melilla

Muslims turned the funeral of the first victim of disturbances in this North African enclave into a massive demonstration on Saturday. Although celebrated with full Islamic rites, the funeral was an unambiguous political protest against alleged discrimination and an expression of the minority community's discontent with the Spanish authorities.

Two banners carried at the head of the mile-long procession told the European population here "We are the ones in our own land" and "Enough of South African-style laws".

The fragility of the last remnant of the Spanish empire was underlined as the procession entered surrounding Morocco, because no Muslim cemetery exists in Melilla. Morocco is now evidently stepping up its sovereignty claim to the tiny enclave.

An estimated 10,000 people, including Moroccans, came to the Sidi Guariach hillside cemetery, overlooking Melilla, to pay their respects to the 46-year-old Muslim worker, who had been fatally stabbed by an armed European security guard in a clash a week ago.

Confounding the hopes of Señor Manuel Céspedes, the Madrid Government's chief representative in Melilla, the Moroccan authorities co-operated fully with the cortege.

After the burial, the Moroccan officials listened as Señor Aomar Mohammed Dudu, leader of Melilla's discontented Muslims, launched a fiery attack on Señor Céspedes, accusing him of being personally responsible for the present crisis.

An order is out for the arrest of the Muslim leader, accused of sedition by Madrid, but Morocco is allowing him to stay in Nador, 10 miles across the frontier.

The Spanish Interior Ministry has warned Morocco that it would view as a "grave offence" the granting of refugee status to Señor Dudu, who has Spanish nationality.

The funeral protest was peaceful and there were no incidents afterwards. The procession started at Melilla's mosque, where a banner demanded "liberty for our brothers and sons". This was a reference to the nine Muslims detained on the mainland and charged with sedition after last weekend's violent clashes, in which 70 people were injured.



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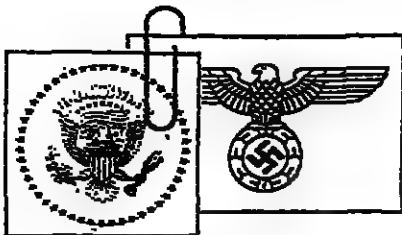
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SPECTRUM

A Nazi fire on the moon



THE PAPERCLIP CONSPIRACY Part 1: The snatch

As the giant Saturn V rocket rose majestically through the morning sunlight from Cape Canaveral in July 1969, a group of German scientists beamed, flushed with pride. Apollo 11's epic voyage, carrying astronaut Neil Armstrong to the moon, was, they felt, their personal triumph.

The famous rocket team from Peenemünde, led by the handsome and charming Werner von Braun, had designed and produced the world's largest rocket, which had flawlessly realized their childhood dreams and ennobled them as national heroes in their adopted country.

For the elated Germans, the astronauts' confident messages to mission control confirmed the supremacy of German science. Within the cataclysmic decade of the Third Reich, von Braun and

A single paperclip pinned to a document was the secret signal that gave Werner von Braun, Hitler's brilliant rocket engineer, a passport to America, and eventually into space. Tom Bower reveals how the persuasive von Braun was transformed in a matter of months from a linchpin of the Third Reich to a kingpin of America's race to be first on the moon

20,000 German scientists had revolutionized the weapons of warfare. Twenty-five years later, the Americans were reaping the benefit of their youthful genius.

Understandably, however, such men were unwilling to discuss the circumstances in which the scientific origins of their work had materialised.

If pressed, they would recite their abhorrence of Hitler's regime like automatons. None would openly admit that their craft had been realized amid the calculated murder and brutal butchery of Nazi atrocities. Their intimacy with those crimes had been smoothly and conspiratorially expunged after the war by sympathetic American army officers anxious to employ them in the United States.

Their recruitment after the war

had followed interrogation by American officers. After selection, the chosen German scientists were simply identified by slipping an ordinary paperclip on to their personal file.

Like so many other beneficiaries of the "paperclip conspiracy", they would eventually become respectable American citizens, their wartime activities notwithstanding, because senior military officers determined that in the national interest American immigration laws and the President's directive should be wilfully ignored.

When the "Eagle" settled on the moon's surface and Neil Armstrong coolly assured ground control of the mission's success, a handful of Americans and Germans silently congratulated themselves on their skillfully carried out deception.



Flags of convenience? A V2 launch in 1945 (left) and Apollo 11's lift-off for the moon in 1969

A very British backfire

The British witnesses to the American operation at Nordhausen were led by William Cook, deputy to Dr Alwyn Crow, controller of projectile development at the Ministry of Supply, and John Elstob, a frustrated British pioneer of liquid-fuelled rockets.

They arrived in Nordhausen four days after its liberation, four vital days, during which the Americans had established themselves.

Elstob and Cook, after a tour of the production lines, collected boxes of valuable components, packed on a lorry by an American expert, Edwin Hull, of General Electric. "We never saw that lorry again," grumbled Elstob, 40 years later. "Hull just shipped it straight back to the U.S." It was the British' first taste of knife-edged competition between the allies.

At that time, Werner von Braun was equally available to the Americans and the British. But crucially, in Britain, unlike America, none of the three military services sought missiles for their armory, while civil servants lacked both the information and the foresight to appreciate the true importance of missiles. Although it had begun it, Britain was set to lose the missile race.

But while Toftoy was patiently trying to persuade the Germans to accept America's terms, Crow successfully argued that the British, as equal partners, had the right to question the team before they left for America.

Rockets seen as relics of history

Von Braun, Dornberger, Axster and others were flown to "Inkpot", the Beltane School in Wimbledon, requisitioned as an internment camp for scientists. Crow wanted their advice, and help with Operation Backfire, a British plan to assemble and fire a series of V2s in Cuxhaven, the desolate site on the North Sea coast where 500 Germans and 1,500 British military personnel were building a V2 assembly plant and launching pad.

Operation Backfire went ahead in October 1945. Dozens of planes and hundreds of trucks were mobilized to bring German equipment and engineers to Cuxhaven, new roads and railway lines were laid, and sheds built. But the British seemed more interested in learning how to fire a rocket than mastering the scientific knowledge to build one. The Pentagon thought Britain would not seriously contest US control over von Braun.

Hundreds of spectators assembled for the British test firings, but Cook and Elstob were not even invited. To Cook, it was simply "a waste of time". He was astonished how, in a matter of weeks, some in Whitehall had come to regard rockets as historical relics rather than weapons of the future.

All agreed that the test firing was "a good show", but for the Germans, Operation Backfire lived up to its unfortunate codename: it furnished ample proof that the British could not offer an attractive future.

B rash, enthusiastic and utterly determined to fulfil his mission, Major Robert Staver, a 28-year-old mechanical engineer, followed the front line of the US 1st Army into Nordhausen, in the Harz Mountains, on April 11, 1945. Staver was the first Allied technical officer to arrive at the underground factory where the V2 rocket had been assembled. He had an aggressive brief from Colonel Holgar "Turtie" Toftoy, the swashbuckling chief of the Ordnance Department's technical intelligence mission in Paris, to "get the scientists who were years ahead of us and could teach us from their success". "The German foremen's cups," Staver recalls, "were still warm when we arrived."

Staver's only fear was that the British would grab the German scientists first and sabotage Toftoy's dream of securing their services for America.

Staver was completely bewitched by what he found at Nordhausen. Deep into the heart of the mountains were giant tunnels with hundreds of abandoned V2 rockets. Twenty years' brilliant research and innovation were laid out, waiting to be plundered.

The plan for the seizure and subsequent development of long-range German missiles had been codenamed Project Hermes and devised by Colonel Gervais Trichel, the ambitious head of the rocket branch of Army Ordnance.

Colonel Toftoy, Trichel's executive agent in Paris, was ordered to ship 100 V2s to the US firing range at White Sands, New Mexico. The obvious source was Nordhausen, which had been identified as the V2's underground assembly plant in August 1944 by a captured German electrician and confirmed by photo reconnaissance.

Allied experts had decided that the natural protection of the Harz Mountains would shield the plant from even a

1,000-pound Tallboy bomb, and ruled out the possibility of an aerial attack. Consequently, when Major Staver arrived in Nordhausen, he found the plant intact.

Most of the rocket scientists had been taken by von Braun to Bavaria, but some had remained in the area and, before Staver's arrival, had already been arrested by army units. A few had even been jailed. "I was furious that they had been so badly treated," he recalls. "They were scientists, after all."

In briefing his team, Staver stressed that the rocket scientists should be treated civilly: "I wanted them treated as normal, friendly human beings, in the same way as if our situations were reversed and we were captured. Otherwise we wouldn't get their cooperation."

A war crimes investigation group summoned to Nordhausen soon after the plant's capture adopted a different attitude. As they swarmed through the complex of barracks at the mountain entrance, the soldiers in the front-line tank group reeled in horror at the sight of emaciated men, many unable to stand, dressed in tattered striped clothing. Strewed around like debris were hundreds of corpses, the bodies of those who had died in the past days, still awaiting cremation.

This was Camp Dora, housing the thousands of slave workers who had tunneled through the mountain, then assembled the rockets. "Here and there a single shape tottered about, walking slowly, like a man dreaming," remembers Staff Sergeant Donald Schulz.

The use of slaves did not inhibit either von Braun or his fellow negotiator, General Walter Dornberger, a Wehrmacht officer who had recognized the rocket enthusiasts' genius a decade earlier.

A large contingent of slave workers had already been used at Peenemünde, the home of Nazi rocket research until it was bombed, sending the project underground at Nordhausen. Indeed, von Braun had willingly accepted the rank of captain and then promotion to major in the SS.

Arthur Rudolph, then aged 37, was among the first engineers to arrive at Nordhausen from Peenemünde. Like all von Braun's close associates, Rudolph, a farmer's son with a rudimentary education, had been mesmerized by the possibilities of space travel from his early youth. In 1931, Rudolph joined the Nazi Party. "I read *Mein Kampf* and agreed with a lot of things in it," he explained 50 years later. "Hitler's first six years, until the war started, were really marvellous. They were the best years in Germany. Everybody was happy. Everybody got jobs."

By the time Rudolph — a committed Nazi and unashamedly anti-Jewish — arrived in September 1943, the first batch of 60,000 men, transferred from the Buchenwald concentration camp, had begun transforming the small ammonia mine into a warren of 46 tunnels, each 220 yards long, 14 yards wide and up to 30 yards high, bisected by a pair of two-mile tunnels.

At least 20,000 would die by the end of the war. Without

power drills or mechanical excavators, the slaves were constantly threatened and beaten while they dug, hammered and heaved their pickaxes. On average, 100 men a day died of exhaustion, starvation and disease, or were murdered by the SS guards.

Strangely, Staver was insensitive to the atmosphere at Nordhausen. He admits that he saw bodies stacked by the crematorium, but there were "only a couple of hundred" and everyone else "was alive, so there's no way so many could have died". Assigned to the hunt for scientists and not for Nazis, Staver ignored the moral considerations. "These were brilliant men, geniuses who were 25 years ahead of us."

As for the scientists who remained at Peenemünde, Staver maintained that they were completely isolated and knew nothing of conditions at Nordhausen. The few that did know were, Staver believed, "just obeying orders, doing what they were told, oppressed like every other German by the Nazi state". It was

a scenario which von Braun himself was at that moment methodically cultivating with his captors in Bavaria.

Von Braun had passed the previous six months carefully planning for that moment. Isolated on the Baltic coast, he and his colleagues had spent considerable time since the end of 1944 discussing their own predicament. They were conspirators with a single aim — to offer their services to the highest bidder. By the new year, when Peenemünde was on the verge of falling to the Russians — unattractive future employers — their evacuation westwards was efficiently executed.

On February 17 the first train left Peenemünde, with 525 scientists and their families heading for Bleichrode. The equipment and records for the V2 rocket and the Wasserfall anti-aircraft missile were packed up and transported by barge. Within the sound of Russian artillery fire, a demolition squad planted dynamite haphazardly among the installations and fled, leaving

quantities of the most valuable equipment intact. Within weeks it would be transported eastwards, to Russia.

The scientists headed ever southwards, to Oberammergau, in Bavaria. Hitler's last redoubt. In comfort they waited, joined by other rocket experts, confident of surviving the remainder of the war and believing that their secrets

Commodore Henry Schade of the US Navy arrived in Oberammergau on May 1, 1945. Schade's team was already well-briefed about the leading scientific personalities. Soon after his capture, Dr Werner Osenberg, an SS officer and engineering professor, specializing in naval research, had voluntarily presented the Allies with a comprehensive list of 15,000 leading German scientists, and truckloads of documents. Schade's chief quarry was Dr Herbert Wagner, described by Osenberg as the designer of the HS 293 guided missile bomb which had effortlessly destroyed several Allied ships. For the American navy, the quest for the secrets of the missile had become an obsession.

Schade excitedly cabled that Wagner had been found and interrogated, and was surprisingly cooperative. Schade recommended that the German be evacuated via Paris, "directly to the US for complete interrogation and utilization". Hewlett Thebaud, the Director of Naval Intelligence in Washington, immediately asked the War Department to approve Schade's request. To Schade's surprise, however, Wagner did not surrender alone. With him were von Braun and Dornberger, who, with the whole Peenemünde team, were patently eager to be discovered by the Americans.

Von Braun later claimed that while the battle was still raging, his team were already plotting for their negotiations with the Americans and had conspired to withhold information until the Americans had made an acceptable offer. "We were interested in continuing our work, not just being squeezed like a lemon and then discarded."

"Dornberger and von Braun were in a position to bargain," recalled Walter Jessel, an

intelligence officer, "to exercise pressure and attempt blackmail. Security clearance of the group as such (was) an obvious absurdity."

Nevertheless, on July 19 an "exploitation programme" was officially sanctioned by the American Joint Chiefs of Staff as Operation Overcast, allowing 350 German scientists, without their families, to be brought to the US on six-month contracts which could be renewed for a further six months. Ordnance was allowed to bring in 100 rocket scientists, and von Braun's team was expected to arrive within six weeks.

Toftoy arrived in Witzenhausen to begin selecting the best scientists and negotiating their contracts. Asked to explain how taking German scientists to America for war research was compatible with the Joint Chiefs' directive expressly forbidding any dealings with ex-Nazis, Toftoy claimed that he was acting on superior orders from General Eisenhower. Von Braun was offered \$750 per month; the others, commensurate salaries.

A small advance team, including von Braun, left for America in early September. By the end of the month, they had flown from France to Wilmington, Delaware, and then to El Paso, Texas. Over the next three months another 118 of the Peenemünde group arrived in Texas.

They were well looked after. For a 48-hour week they were paid \$6 per day tax-free, with free medical care, sick leave, accommodation and food. Any earlier checks to discover whether those selected were ardent Nazis or war criminals were ignored. "The checks," concedes Staver, "were crude." Looking down the list of arrivals, others would later say they were non-existent.

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TOMORROW

Fix: doctored documents that sanitized the scientists



Powers of recovery: an injured von Braun arrested in 1945 with Dornberger (left) and Axster. Map shows von Braun's staging post at Oberammergau and the main V2 rocket sites



Powers of recovery: an injured von Braun arrested in 1945 with Dornberger (left) and Axster. Map shows von Braun's staging post at Oberammergau and the main V2 rocket sites

Extracted from *The Paperclip Conspiracy*, by Tom Bower, to be published by Michael Joseph on February 19 (£14.95).

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Hammering the wordsmiths

Plenary pleniloquence is apt to quackle the quackalver, while scaccic scaldabancos might saxify as a result of too much xenodochy. Which, translated, means that really excessive talking can suffocate a charlatan, while chess-like debates may turn to stone through a surfeit of hospitality.

To be able to write in this incomprehensible way is the result of just having been handed a gloriously useless book called *Mrs Byrne's Dictionary of Unusual, Obscure and Preposterous Words*. The title tells no less than the truth, for it is one of those volumes in which you can dabble for a morning and find not a single word which rings the merest tinkle of recognition.

It was first printed in America 13 years ago, and, according to its publishers, the Citadel Press of Secaucus, New Jersey, continues to sell copiously all over the world. The redoubtable Mrs Josefa Heifetz Byrne of the title embarked on this labour during a respite from her career as concert pianist and composer (she being the daughter of the legendary violin virtuoso

Mrs Byrne's preposterous dictionary is a veritable treasure for Scrabble addicts hooked on the wonderful world of words



Jascha Heifetz and ex-wife of the author Robert Byrne, whose most famous work is *Memories of a Non-Jewish Childhood*.)

Mrs Byrne's fascination with words began when she read a paper at college by her husband, which was full of "word terms" she did not understand. "I went to the library and checked out the bigger dictionaries," she said at her home in California. "I got lost in all the wonderful words, particularly the semi-technical ones. I mean, *limnophobia*, meaning the fear of striae. Who could resist that? But I'm a composer really. I've just finished my first opera, with a libretto by

"zxjoanw" (a useful one for your next Scrabble game, meaning a Maori drum).

In between, we have things like: *buccula* (a double chin); *cachinnation* (boisterous laughter); *festination* (walking faster and faster involuntarily); *methionylglutaminylarg...* but here I stop, for these are but the first 22 letters of a word running to 1,913 characters, thereby knocking *antidisestablishmentarianism* into a cocked syllable, while signifying nothing more special than the chemical name for an enzyme with 267 amino acids.

This is a fine log of linguistic eccentricity, but I have a quibble (verb, meaning to argue or carp; why does Mrs Byrne withhold from us the etymology of her collected verbal freaks?

"A language like English, rich in synonyms and near-synonyms, leaves an enormous slag-heap behind it as it advances and evolves," says her former husband in the foreword. "The problem, of course, is that one map's clinker is another man's nugget."

Alan Franks

MONDAY PAGE

Christians muscle in on fitness for the soul



A book out soon presents the religious answer to Jane Fonda, urging that the true route to good health is

through spiritual exercises for both body and soul. Libby Purves listens to the latest voice to emerge among the ranks of the exercise gurus, calling for an end to "spiritual flabbiness"

Physical jerks have taken many forms, from Eileen Fowler to the Royal Marines, but have not often been harnessed to a Christian wagon. So it is startling to find a new voice among the cacophony of exercise gurus: Una Kroll, doctor and deaconess. She says that physical fitness has left us spiritually flabby. Through all the agonies of jogging and going for the "burn", we have been exercising our bodies and neglecting our souls. We now need a religious workout and so she has written it.

There is a lot more to this new outbreak of muscular Christianity than just kneeling. I opened *The Spiritual Exercise Book* at random and chanced upon Week Eight in its programme. It began with these words: "Fix your eyes on Jesus and run to win a crown that will last forever. Position: standing upright, ready to run, you can 'run on the spot', run indoors in small circles or run outside."

Flipping back a few pages, the same unaccustomed juxtapositions, turned up in Week Four. "As you stretch your body, let your mind reach for Heaven. Position: kneeling half back on your heels, body curled tightly into a ball, hands locking each

arm, head well tucked in". You then do a sort of advanced no-hands stand-up routine and some stretched jumps. Then you meditate on Creation. The weeks go by, with clenched tummy muscles beneath the breastplate of righteousness, heavenward scissor-jumps and shoulder rotations blending into meditations on Temptation.

It's a curious book: a sort of cross between a 16th-century Jesuit training manual and a modern Californian muscle-burner. It has been packaged quite deliberately to look like an aerobics course, except that the photographs are wearing modest Christian blouses and print skirts, instead of the usual lasciviously high-cut leotards.

Its publicity shamelessly draws modish parallels ("a Christian challenge to Jane Fonda"), yet anyone with the remnants of a Catholic education can easily identify its roots in the spiritual exercises of St Ignatius Loyola published 400 years ago.

When Dr Kroll's book came out in hardback from a religious publisher it sold "maybe a thousand" copies in Christian bookshops; now it is making a bid for the mass market in paperback with a blurb promising



Tough, funny, Una Kroll: "fix your eyes on Jesus and run to win a crown"

"an eight-week course that can reshape your life". Self-improvement books are 10-a-penny these days; you could reshape your life every week for years without running out of fiddish alleyways to go down. But since this book is written by Una Kroll it deserves a closer look than many.

Dr Kroll is both notable and notorious: notable as a profound and well-loved religious writer and counsellor, medical missionary, Anglican deaconess, mother of four children and senior medical officer in a Sussex health district; notorious as the ex-nun who halted the General Synod of 1978 by shouting "We asked you for bread and you gave us a stone" when the motion on the ordination of women was defeated.

She is tough and funny and she has seen a lot of life, and 10 minutes in her company convinces you that she is wise.

My main source of unease about the *Spiritual Exercise* book, as against good old St Ignatius's meditations and stiff-limbed endurance tests, is that the whole exercise craze is so very un-Christian. It is horribly narcissistic. What Jane Fonda and Linda Evans and Raquel

Weich are about is, at best, the pursuit of health for its own sake; at worst they are merely building beautiful marketable bodies—sexual commodities—to sell films and cosmetics in a consumer society.

Dr Kroll laughed and agreed immediately. "Yes, narcissism is a problem. But in my exercises you don't think 'this will whittle my waist'. You think 'I give this to God'. The keep-fit movement makes self the goal, not God. We have to reverse those priorities." She is also sensitive to the fact that some of the saintliest people are unable to do a push-up to save their lives, either because they are invalids, or because they are chronic dead-beats and failures in the eyes of the world.

I am very aware of the paradox. You can be in an awful state physically and yet very close to God. I love *Brideshead* and the drunken holy Sebastian; and I am certainly not setting myself up against the Graham Greene school of holiness, the whisky priests. But I see a danger in the common Christian attitude that your mind and soul are divorced from your body.

"I know a bit about the sort of spirituality which says bodies exist only to be starved into submission: I went through all that in the nunnery, remember. For ages when I was a nun, I went around looking at the ground instead of up at God's beautiful sky. Discipline is a good thing but if you want to use creation, including your body, reverently, you have to take care of it and appreciate it. Not deny it."

Una Kroll is passionate about the goodness of the human body having come late in life, after much spiritual journeying to marriage and motherhood and the understanding of her womanhood as "essentially good". She has campaigned more openly than most against that streak of celibate misogyny in the Church which still finds women embarrassingly unclean creatures. Her sense of history finds a definite beginning to the idea of divorcing physical perfection (seen as a pagan Greek ideal) from Christian spiritual perfection.

It goes back to the Desert Fathers. They were in flight from the luxurious late-Roman ethos of Constantinople in the third and fourth centuries. In the beginning the idea of asceticism was to do with martyrdom. You didn't deny your God so you suffered. When the martyrdoms died down there was still a great admiration of suffering itself. So Christians formed an idea that it was somehow good to ignore and throw away your own physical life. That is what I am against: that phase in which the body is despised.

Hence the exercises and meditations, so winningly combining aching muscles and uplifted hearts. After a tussle with her publisher, Dr Kroll managed to include an evening meditation of low-key humility to follow each day's morning exercises. This she saw as insurance against any Pharisaical sense that one is "doing frightfully well". At the end of the eight weeks the faithful follower should be fitter, calmer and more dedicated but not overly proud of the fact.

And remember, some of the exercises are very hard and therefore close to ascetic practices. You have to be quite trim to start with to achieve these in 15 minutes a day. But it is a freer sort of movement than the traditional nunnerly asceticism. In the convent we knelt bolt upright and all you could offer was your discomfort. I used to judge whether I was really praying by whether I could feel my knees; if I could, I wasn't praying. But I think you should be more comfortable in your body than that.

David danced before the Lord. If being uncomfortable and mortifying your body is the only thing that makes you pray, then that is a phase you must go through. But if you can be in harmony, body and soul, and joyful in your prayer and your body, why not?

The Spiritual Exercise Book by Una Kroll (Siddigick & Jackson, £4.95).

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Children of a certain sex

Couples are going to extraordinary lengths to get the right gender 'mix' in their offspring

Pat Lunn gave birth to five boys before having her much longed-for baby daughter. "When they said it was a girl, I burst into tears," admits 33-year-old Pat from Maldon in Essex. "I couldn't sleep for several days afterwards but kept thinking 'now I've got a girl'."

Pat and her husband Martin, a chemist, are not unusual in craving for a child of one particular sex. Parental longing for a boy or a girl can reach absurd—and immoral—heights, as shown in the recent furor over reports that couples were seeking abortions after amniocentesis tests (performed to check on any deformities in the foetus) revealed a baby of the "wrong" sex. As a result, couples may no longer be told if they are expecting a girl or boy, whether they've had amniocentesis or the new test, chorion villus biopsy, which is performed at 10 weeks into the pregnancy.

So what is it that makes women (or is it men?) so desperate that they spend their days wandering round the pink or blue section of Mothercare? For Pat, it was the fairly common desire to have a daughter with whom she could identify.

The Family Planning Association says that while many women want girls to "be like them", an equal number also want boys to continue the line.

"Obviously this can be more important to certain cultures, but the longing for a son or daughter can be so strong for the average white Anglo-Saxon Protestant family that we've been very worried about some of the calls we've received," admits a spokesman. "You get a distinct feeling that they may go on to seek a private abortion if they are not expecting the child they want."

There are more complex permutations according to Dr Andrew Stanway, child expert and himself a father. "A lot of men want girls because of an unconscious feeling that a daughter would be like his wife. But it also depends on the parents' own family background: a woman who has only had sisters might want a son to be different."

The order of the sexes, says Dr Stanway, is something else which is important to expectant parents. "Ten or so years ago most couples would have said they'd like a boy first and then a girl. More recently, patient feedback shows that parents say they 'don't mind'. But I'm not at all sure they are being honest."

What is clear, however, is that even if the girl arrives first, most parents want number two to be of a different sex. Hazel Phillips who, with Tessa Hilton, wrote *Girl Or Boy? Your Chance To Choose* in 1985 still gets at least two letters a day from parents who have got one child and want a different sex in the next pregnancy.

Whether that is true or not, Phillips is convinced that it is the mothers, not the fathers, who really get wound up about the whole subject. Women, she believes, start thinking in childhood about creating the "ideal" family and having children. "Fathers tend to get more worked up later on, after they've had a row of boys or girls."

The need for a boy can reach fever pitch for fathers when the family title is at stake. Charles Kidd, editor of *Debut*, points out that this is a distinct social need. "Most titles have to be inherited by a boy. So it's natural to want a son—and preferable to have him first, to be on the safe

side. There doesn't appear to be a shortage of male heirs at the moment and very few titles are becoming extinct."

Not everyone agrees that gender is important. Robert Atlay, consultant and spokesman for the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, insists that in 25 years he has never had a patient who was set on a girl or a boy. "They all say, 'I don't mind so long as it's healthy'."

Yet many parents avidly read books on how to get the child of your choice through timing of intercourse or diet. And why else would Americans spend a fortune on "sperm fractioning" clinics where the male sperm (which is meant to be heavier) is separated from the female?

Choice could present social problems. "I suspect that there will be many more first-born boys," says Dr Stanway. "And since many first-born tend to be particularly successful in life, it means that women might be put down even more. It could set the feminist movement back several years."

"And anyway, it would take the surprise element out of having a baby," Jane Bidder

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Don't read in bed, page 27

I wish somebody had given me *Woman as Chameleon: Or How to be an Ideal Woman* when I got divorced. It would have cheered me up no end.

Reading this book is a bit like being a guest in one of those seaside boarding-houses where lists of "don'ts" are pasted up everywhere: don't bring wet swimsuits into the house. Don't entertain visitors in your room. Don't use the hot water after 9pm.

But in the case of *Woman as Chameleon*, which claims to be "an invaluable handbook for wives and a celebration of marriage", the "don'ts" refer to all the things you mustn't do if you wish to hang on to your husband.

Don't live in the suburbs, Melissa Sadoff admonishes, because "in my opinion, making such a decision is to give a marriage the kiss of death. Ultimately the couple will grow so far apart, and the wife become so unattractive to her husband, that he is bound to be drawn towards career girls, or even the wives of colleagues who take better care of themselves in town. Is that clear? OK. Go and put your name down for a Knightsbridge penthouse immediately."

Another don't is to try to win an argument with your husband. Rather, say, "I'm sorry, darling, I think I'm right, but I don't want to pursue this conversation if my differing from you upsets you." We are not told darling's reaction to this patronizing sentence but I wouldn't be surprised if it were a sock on the jaw.

Don't be an excellent mother is another maxim, as it will hinder your role as excellent wife, lover and friend to your husband. Indeed, children get very short



PENNY PERRICK

shrill from Sadoff who thinks that "far too many of them are spoiled brats, demanding, selfish and self-centred". Quite possible, if they are part of a household where their mother is constantly spraying her pillows with perfume or feverishly laying out a buffet hours in advance. Not only do you get demanding children that way, you also get soggy campers.

Even if you adhere to all the don'ts and become the one-woman harem which Sadoff sees as the ideal wife, she offers no guarantees of an enduring marriage. In fact, one chapter in the book is called "Remaining the Ideal Woman during Divorce".

For years, the Ideal Woman has tripped down to the garage, wearing stockings and suspenders under her fur coat, to surprise her husband while he was fixing the car. For years, she has set a rose beside his plate of cornflakes, telephoned him at the office every day to tell him how much she loved him, read all the newspapers so that she was well-informed enough to impress his business colleagues. And Sadoff expects her to take it on the chin when he demonstrates that this behaviour didn't exactly thrill him to the marrow.

I feel the only way for the former one-woman harem to keep her sanity is to relax all her efforts—leave her clothes on the floor, eat baked beans straight from the tin, put on weight. And maybe a head in the suburbs wouldn't be a bad idea either.

Woman as Chameleon: Or how to be an Ideal Woman is published on Thursday by Quartet, £8.95.

Getting her act together

Jill Townsend, a star of the 1970s TV series *Poldark*, is now a respected academic. She talks to Sally Brompton



A good act to follow: Jill Townsend, happy to be a college star

At what she describes as the "grand inquisition" for her latest job, Jill Townsend informed the panel of academics, "I've no experience in doing this at all so, if there's any doubt in your mind, for heaven's sake don't hire me."

The fact that she was immediately offered the job—as a developments director of Oxford's prestigious management studies centre, Templeton College—demonstrates the council's faith in the ability of this 42-year-old former actress to adapt her skills to the corridors of British academia. She sees her new role as "looking at a 20-year strategy for its growth and development while maintaining its uniqueness and compactness."

Templeton's president, Uwe Kitzinger, cites her "bright intelligence and lateral thinking and excellent approach to people"—as well as her wide experience in a hotch-potch of professions—as the attributes which set her apart from over a dozen other applicants of the calibre of "retired admirals and suchlike."

"Townsend herself admits to being slightly worried that she would be out of her depth in a British academic institution. 'The British really like to pigeonhole people. I think there were one or two on the panel who couldn't pigeonhole me and were rather nervous about what I'd do'."

She stopped acting after starring in the long-running BBC television series, *Poldark*, 10 years ago. But even before that she was continually doing other things, such as nursing in Vietnam during the war. "It was quite a shock when I actually got out there because, until then, war to me was a John Wayne picture."

After *Poldark* she asked her son Luke, then six, "Do you mind if we're poor from now on, because I'm going to give this up?" She then began studying international environmental law by reading books and writing to the world's experts when she came across anything she did not understand. She had been fascinated by the subject since witnessing the disastrous effects in Vietnam of the lack of communication between the cultures.

When the director of the newly-formed non-political Foundation of International Conciliation (FIC) asked her to join him in setting up the organization in the early

"Until I went out to Vietnam to be a nurse, I thought war was like a John Wayne picture. It was quite a shock"

Law School to attend a five-week course on negotiation as "a resource person—because I had experience in it."

It came at the time of her 40th birthday and she found working with third-year law students a rejuvenating experience. "I learnt a lot from them. It gave me the opportunity to put theories into practice. The result was an invitation from the Harvard

Law School to attend a five-week course on negotiation as "a resource person—because I had experience in it."

completely different, learning them inside out and making them live, making words into a living thing."

She discovered acting at boarding school but was also fascinated by the law. It was only after she found out that training to become a lawyer would involve another six years of studying that she

decided "screw this. I'm off to drama school". She trained at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts in London where she then decided to live.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Party politics

Dissident Tories, such as the Young Conservative who shouted that the 1982 party conference was "stage-managed from start to finish", only to have his mike turned off, will soon have even less room for manoeuvre. The party's voluntary wing, the National Union, is set to push through constitutional rule-changes at its annual meeting in Torquay next month. They include abolishing the right of reply to movers of conference resolutions, forcing constituency associations to adopt model rules drawn up by Central Office, and the removal of the procedure whereby 100 members of the party's Central Council can call a special meeting. MP Robin Squire, a supporter of the Charter Movement, which runs an uphill campaign for greater party democracy, admits: "It's a pretty funny year to start changing the rules." He fears the idea is to prevent a repeat of the movement's success in forcing the National Union to publish its accounts. Lord Sanderson, a member of the National Union's executive, assured me yesterday that the proposals had "nothing to do with Norman Tebbit".

Needled

Norman Tebbit may not have plunged the stake deeply enough through the heart of the Federation of Conservative Students. A mysterious new group calling itself simply Conservative Students has just delivered its first batch of propaganda. Among its posters is one reproducing the Government's harrowing heroin poster showing the effects of the drug on an addict's health. But the original caption has been changed to read: "Socialism really screws you up." Both the DHSS and the Central Office of Information are fuming at the alleged breach of copyright. Tory Central Office disclaims responsibility for the group. A Conservative Students spokesman, Mark Haley, refuses to name its backers but admits it is run largely by former FCS members.

● Sotheby's believes small is beautiful — and very dear. This week it auctions a 16½in Mark IIa Daimler limousine, c.1907. The car is expected to reach £12,000. For £50 less, you can get a second-hand 1983 Daimler Double Six.

One good turn

The secretary-general of the Catholic Bishops' Conference of South Africa, Smailiso Mkhathwa, has shown how one can turn to the good even a spell behind bars. Imprisoned under South Africa's state of emergency legislation, Father Mkhathwa persuaded the car mechanic with whom he shared a cell to teach him the art of engine maintenance. In return, there is now one Cape Town car mechanic who is a dab hand at Gregorian chants.

● Worrying addition to the breakfast menu of the Paddington House Hotel near Warrington: "Toast and Preservatives."

Railroaded

Mrs Thatcher, who made a rare train journey (to Scarborough) at the weekend, is not the only Tory now singing BR's praises. Arriving late for a Commons housing debate, backbencher Jeremy Huntley explained that he had been held up in Manchester, adding: "The fact that I was able to return especially for the debate is thanks to the efficiency of British Rail and my wife's excellent driving." "Is she a train driver?" chipped in Michael Meadowcroft, the Alliance housing spokesman.

BARRY FANTONI

Apparently, friends of Neville were planning to time-share a constituency of Cambridge.

Tommy rot

Opposition MPs who have attacked the Ministry of Defence educational video *Keeping the Peace* — especially the bit in which the squadron leader says he is as much prepared to drop a nuclear bomb as any other sort — should take a look at *The Unbroken Line*. Produced by the Ministry last year, the film celebrates the British soldier through the ages by enacting scenes from Blenheim, Waterloo and the two world wars. The language is, to say the least, colourful. At one point a soldier cries: "They were Jerries all right: made a real mess of their tank. Killed three; the rest are in the bag. One up for the Dorsets, right?" Not quite the way we would wish our children to refer to our NATO allies, one might think. The man from the ministry is unrepentant: "I think we're harder on the French in the Blenheim scenes."

PHS

Putting a leash on leniency

by John Spencer

The outcry over soft-sentencing provoked by the Ealing rape case will resume in the House of Commons tomorrow when MPs on the standing committee of the Criminal Justice Bill debate its clause 29. The clause, which received the backing of Mrs Thatcher last week, enables the Attorney-General to refer cases to the Court of Appeal "to obtain their opinion on the principles which should be observed in sentencing in similar cases in future". It does not, however, allow the sentence to be increased on appeal.

The clause is redundant because the court already has, and takes, the opportunity to give its guidance when disposing of the thousands of appeals against sentence brought by disgruntled defendants each year.

And it is useless, too, because while giving the Court of Appeal the opportunity to wring its judicial hands in horror over the blunder, it forbids it to put it right.

Far from allaying public disquiet about over-lenient sentences, this flaccid proposal seems likely to increase it by advertising. There is no point in the Court of Appeal merely anathematizing an erroneous sentence, because a judge's sentencing decision is not a binding precedent, least of all when it is obviously wrong. The real evils of over-lenient sentences are these:

They blunt the law's deterrent effect because offenders, already gambling on not being caught, are tempted to gamble on not being punished too. They outrage the feelings of the victims, who may even be tempted to take the law into their own hands. They demoralize the police, who may not bother to try so hard next time. They are unjust to those who were properly sentenced and who must smart when equally wicked men go free. And they sometimes cause the premature release of dangerous offenders, who are unleashed to rob, rape, mutilate or kill again.

The only cure for these evils is to give our Court of Appeal, like its counterparts in Canada, New Zealand and Australia, the power to impose the sentence which the judge should have imposed. But such a proposal would provoke bitter opposition from many lawyers who think it would offend against the basic traditions of the common law.

The first objection is that it would contradict the tradition that the prosecutor plays no part in the sentencing process, and so turns a neutral figure into an avenging angel. But this is bogus. The prosecutor is indirectly involved in sentencing already. He heavily influences it at one remove be-

cause he has the power to choose the charge, and he also controls what damning facts are put before the court. (What he is forbidden to do is to advocate a particular type or length of sentence. This stops him making an impassioned plea for severity, which is good. But it also prevents him reminding the judge of the principles which the Court of Appeal has laid down for his guidance, which is bad in itself, and also offends against the adversarial tradition of justice, since defence counsel can suggest a particular type of sentence, and sometimes does.)

Further, why should giving the prosecution a right to appeal against an over-lenient sentence kill the tradition of prosecution fairness and detachment? In Canada, New Zealand and Australia it has not: why should it do so here?

It is also said that a prosecution appeal against sentence would break the common law rule against double jeopardy. But by this rule we mean two things: the defendant must not be punished twice for the same offence, and the state must not make any further attempt to establish guilt when, like Clive Ponting in the Belgrano secrets case, the defendant has been acquitted on the merits.

A person is not punished twice when an adequate punishment is

substituted for one which is inadequate, and the objection to repeated attempts to establish guilt does not arise where the defendant by definition has already been found guilty.

One hundred years ago a defendant who was wrongly convicted could not appeal. Reformers, notably Judge Stephen, pressed for a right of appeal to be created; without success, because people said it would be contrary to the basic traditions of the common law. Then Stephen became insane and grossly blundered in a sensational murder trial with the result, it was feared, that an innocent woman was convicted.

Stephen's distressing public *reductio ad absurdum* of the need for a mechanism to correct a trial judge's mistakes did more than all his patient writings had done to bring about reform.

Mr Justice Leonard, who tried the Ealing case, is not mad, and his total 10-year sentence on the rapist-burglar is defensible. But his sentence would still stand if he was as mad as Stephen and had fined the defendant 1p and would still stand if clause 29 was the law.

Even the best judges, being human, can make mistakes. If British justice is really the best in the world it ought to be able to correct them.

The author is a Fellow of Selwyn College, Cambridge, and a university lecturer in law.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

A good man in Brooklyn and Bayreuth



nce upon a time...

Paul Young

curl up and die of polluted air in a month? Or his Walkabout Creek, which consists of a pub and a few shacks, where she would keep over from culture-shock in a fortnight? Fairy-stories rightly take no account of such practical matters; nor does *Crocodile Dundee*. But it is important to bear in mind that the film is a genuine fairy-story, not just a romance; it is not Mills and Boon but the Brothers Grimm. And the hero is not just Clint Eastwood off his horse (though I don't go to the cinema, I like to be well informed, you see); he is something much more significant. He is a true hero of legend, and not just a hero but a particular kind of hero.

Crocodile Dundee is the perfectly pure, wholly innocent (innocent in both senses of the word) figure who is found in the epic literature of all the nations which have such sagas. He is Beowulf and King Arthur, Roland and Oliver, Candide and Bertie Wooster, Prince Charming and Bilbo Baggins and Robin Hood. He is even — indeed, above all — Wagner's Parsifal, "durch Mitleid wissend, der reine Tor" (the pure fool, made wise by pity), and if you think that that is coming it a bit strong, let me show you him in some of the New York scenes.

He encounters a pair of prostitutes; he has literally no idea of what they are offering him, because he has literally never heard of prostitution, and when their ponce appears and upbraids them for not getting on with their work, Crocodile knocks him unconscious, not out of revulsion for such a trade, but because the man used bad language in front of ladies. In the funniest single sequence of the entire film, he is at a *demi-monde* party; he comes upon transvestism for the first time, and his amazement (he had likewise never so much as heard of it before) is wonderful to behold, but not so wonderful as his encounter with a cocaine-sniffer in the kitchen. "Blocked nose, eh?" says Crocodile sympathetically, then turns the snort into the old Friar's Balsam treatment; the addict watches in glazed incomprehension as Crocodile shakes his entire store of the costly white powder into a bowl, pours hot water over it, drapes a tea-towel

over the coke-sniffer's head and tells him to get his face right down and breathe deeply.

Now in real life there is nobody who has never heard of prostitution, few indeed who have never heard of gentlemen in ladies' clothing and vice versa, fewer still who think that cocaine is an old word for Utopia. When Crocodile is held up by a young punk with a knife and told to hand over his wallet, the puzzlement with which he says "Why should I do that?" is absolutely genuine; the man who has never heard of prostitution has never heard of theft. More, the truth is, he has never heard of sin.

Those who are without sin are rare; perhaps only a few saints could be thus described. But he who does not know what sin is obviously does not and cannot exist. And yet there he is on the screen, in a product made by an exceptionally sinful industry, and there he is, too, throughout history and literature, the avatar who comes to announce glad tidings of great joy, and who can walk through the sinful world untouched, as the fire-walkers can stroll over red-hot coals.

If you think that I am making heavy weather of what is, after all, only a film designed to entertain, I reply that many, indeed most, of the sagas to which I have referred were designed only to entertain. The wild village folk in earth's earliest prime? Could often sit still for an hour at a time? And hear a blind beggar, nor did the tale tally? Because Hector must fight before Hector could fall...

Here, though, is the most important element in the story. All over the world, wherever the film is being shown, it is the most enormous success. But I do not believe that that is due solely to the film's entertainment value. To my ears, the applause I heard around me at the end of it seemed to have an additional cause, rare in today's popular entertainment. For *Crocodile Dundee* offers a story that is not only wholly positive throughout, but is positive on a plane far above the level on which mere entertainment (though I see nothing more about entertainment) operates.

It tells us that innocence exists, and not only exists but triumphs. Never mind our knowledge that it usually doesn't; for the hundred minutes of the film we believe, and the triumph of innocence, clad in the infinite power of belief, becomes the normative reality. Why do you suppose that the legendary figures whom Crocodile resembles have lived on so long in stories of such richness and meaning? Because they tell us that the world will be saved, that good is not only better than evil but stronger, that there is not enough darkness in all the universe to put out the light of one small candle. They give us something to aspire to, but they also give us a renewal of the oldest promise in the world: Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God. Or, to put it another way, they shall live happily ever after.

An Italian miracle? Don't bank on it

Rome Italy has surpassed Britain in economic performance, according to official statistics. This is despite the fact that our economic policies have been dominated over the past quarter of a century by the ideas of an army of Cambridge-educated economists, who have succeeded in importing the "Keynesian" and "neo-Ricardian" consensus — with generally disastrous economic results.

Be that as it may, the news of *il miracolo*, as this achievement is called, has been welcomed with great joy by the Italian government: both the Minister of the Treasury and the Prime Minister have repeatedly referred to it with pride. Their implicit assumption seems to be that such an outstanding result is entirely due to their wise and enlightened steering of the ship of state toward victory. One is inclined to suppose that they secretly rejoice at having achieved what Mussolini sought in vain. A great victory for our national pride.

But is it really? First of all, all evidence suggests in no uncertain way that Italy's economic

"success" has been achieved not because of enlightened government policies, but despite confiscatory taxation, gigantic public deficits, widespread inefficiency of public sector firms, and runaway public spending.

There are a number of other reasons for taking the news with a larger than usual pinch of salt. National income statistics are, as we all know, very difficult to take at face value. And if it is true that Italy has a fairly large underground economy, and probable that Italy's unrecorded income is larger than England's, it is also true that public services enter national income data on the assumption that their value equals their cost. Now, here you have a truly "heroic" assumption, which by itself makes the whole comparison rather meaningless.

Take, for example, the Servizio Sanitario Nazionale (the Italian equivalent of the NHS). Its annual cost is in excess of 40,000 billion lire (some £20 billion). Yet its performance is so poor that almost one half of those who are supposedly entitled to "free" medical care resort to private sector health services, and pay twice —

once in taxes for public health, once in fees to private doctors.

The 40,000 billion lire of public health costs the less enter national income statistics as the value of services rendered, even though most of that money is wasted in the support of a gigantic politico-bureaucratic apparatus, which cures nobody.

What is true of public health is generally true of public sector activities: mail delivery, schooling, law and order, etc. Italians invariably resort to the market whenever they need the services they are entitled to receive "free" from the public sector. It is, therefore, not unrealistic to suppose that the value of the services rendered by the government is much smaller than their cost.

To simplify the arithmetic, let us assume that government services are worth 50 per cent of their cost (a gross exaggeration, for they are definitely worth much less). Since public sector spending amounts to more than 60 per cent of gross domestic product, if public services are valued correctly, true GDP falls short of recorded GDP by a very large fraction.

It is true that there is also the underground economy, so that some income produced is not recorded, but there is no reason to suppose that unrecorded income would be anywhere near 30 per cent of GDP. Official statistics, therefore, tend to overstate the size of our national income.

What does this have to do with *il miracolo*? I do not know enough about Britain to pass a judgement on the quality of your public services, but as a confirmed Anglophile, I am inclined to believe that they cannot be worse than Italy's (and I would believe the same even if I were not an Anglophile).

Signor Craxi's government will have to come up with something more significant than this dubious international comparison, reminiscent of past exercises in nationalism, if it wants to earn the approval of the thinking part of the Italian electorate.

Antonio Martino

The author is professor of monetary economics at the University of Rome.

T.E. Utley

Rights, wrongs and abstainers

Sir Edward Gardner's human rights bill was killed in the Commons on Friday by abstentions. Our distinguished and angry contemporary, *The Guardian*, has its own explanation of this fact. The Tory whips, it says, knew that the Prime Minister did not want the bill to pass, although she had felt obliged to give it a free vote because of the strength of support for it in the Cabinet. The whips, therefore, could not mobilize support for it.

On the other hand, they knew that some eminent Tories, like Lord Halsbury of St. Marylebone and Lord Hailsham, favoured the bill. They could not therefore urge its rejection, so they urged a mass abstention instead. *The Guardian* might have added that many Tories may have felt abstention to be a prudent course, since who controls the government is no longer quite so clear as it used to be. Labour backbenchers, it would seem, stayed away (as they often do) simply because they thought they would be better occupied in their constituencies.

In my view, these explanations are inadequate. What really killed the bill was a terrible ideological dilemma. Backbench MPs on both sides are not what you would call deep-thinking jurists, but they have a few simple ideas that guide their conduct. For a long time "human rights" had been seen by the Tories as a stick with which to beat centralising socialism. By the same token, Labour had regarded them as a prerogative of the Conservatives.

Just recently, however, the socialists, earnest in their pursuit of a means of denouncing the Tories without appearing themselves to be socialists, have latched on to the fantasy that Mrs Thatcher is an authoritarian dedicated to depriving free-born Englishmen, like the BBC, of their natural and prescriptive rights. Neither side knew exactly why to go. The Tories did not want to give any hostages to the left-wing critics of Mrs Thatcher's "authoritarianism"; the socialist backbenchers were not altogether happy about entrenching the liberty of the individual against bureaucratic tyranny by incorporating the "European Convention on Human Rights" into English law. After all, the Strasbourg court, though against caving in schools, has proved itself to be not all that fond of trade unions.

It was a fearful dilemma for these simple, decent legislators on both sides of the House. How could one know which side in British politics a human rights bill would ultimately favour? And that, after all, was the only question that mattered in British politics.

Nevertheless, I think that Sir Edward has only himself to blame. He is an admirable man, but he has operated on the principle that, when proposing some fundamental change in Britain's political arrangements, one should always pretend that one is proposing

nothing of any significance. He tells us, for example, that his bill would not diminish the sovereignty of Parliament because Parliament could amend it.

That is not a very impressive argument, nor, indeed, is it entirely true. Parliament having done this thing would find it extraordinarily difficult, if not impossible, to undo it, as Sir Edward perfectly knows. Had the bill become law, it would not have been long before attempts to repeal or amend it would have been stigmatised as unconstitutional. Sir Edward says, with a fine flourish of patriotism, that it is intolerable that British subjects should have to go to an international court to vindicate their rights instead of going to British courts; but, under his arrangement, British courts would have to interpret an international convention that is, in many respects, out of tune with the law of the land. Moreover, Strasbourg would hear appeals from the British courts.

These arguments, I am bound to tell him, are in effect, though not in intention, fraudulent. Sir Edward should have made it quite clear that his purpose was to destroy the sovereignty of parliament. This might well have gained him more support, though I hope not.

Should we then simply cheer at the defeat of Sir Edward's bill? I think not. He was drawing our attention, as Lord Hailsham has done over the years, to the dangers of an elective dictatorship in this country, to the fact that a victorious political party, perhaps elected by a minority vote, can thereafter control the destiny of the country (in so far as anybody can) and even decide when its stewardship shall be put to the test of a general election. This, I believe, is a bad system as it at present operates.

One way of amending it was suggested in *The Times* last Friday by Simon Lee, who wanted us to have a permanent commission of privy counsellors and "the great and the good" to make comments on parliamentary legislation and executive acts. I think this is a quite extraordinarily bad idea. Comments made by people who have no responsibility for the exercise of power on those who do exercise it are tantamount to journalism, with the difference that, whereas such comments are given official status and made by the great and the good, they are made in a spirit of a nuisance. Anyway, to my mind, one of the best reforms we could achieve in politics would be the elimination of the great and the good from public life altogether.

No, the right, and characteristically British, way forward is to reform the House of Lords, to restore to it reasonable delaying power, and to have recourse to national referendums on all matters of fundamental importance. Sir Edward Gardner may have succeeded in addressing our attention to these deep constitutional issues. However, I very much doubt it.

Philip Howard

No scoop like an old scoop

Let us now praise famous hacks, and our forefathers that scooped us. The Belfast *News Letter* is celebrating its 250th anniversary. She is a grand old lady of the ink trade: her chairman, Captain Bill Henderson, has been with the paper for 40 years; the family connection spans two centuries.

It has had famous scoops. In 1776 it became the first newspaper on this side of the Atlantic to publish the American Declaration of Independence, that trumpet-tongued "We hold these truths to be self-evident" that still makes the hairs at the nape of the neck bristle. Heavy storms forced the ship carrying the declaration to put into Londonderry. An intrepid hack rowed out to it and scribbled down the text for the *News Letter*, scooping Fleet Street, and the rest of Europe.

The *News Letter* is celebrating its anniversary with the bold claim that it is "The Oldest British Daily Newspaper", which comes as something of a surprise to those of us who were making the same claim for *The Times* two years ago. We had better look into the matter. The *News Letter* was established as a weekly in 1737 and became a daily in 1855. *The Daily Universal Register* was founded in 1785 and changed its name to *The Times* in 1788. The *Berrow's Worcester Journal* is older, but not a daily. *Lloyd's List* became a daily in 1734, but is not a newspaper in the extreme acceptance of the word. The truth is that the *News Letter* is the oldest surviving English language weekly that has become a daily. *The Times* is the oldest original daily.

It is odd that newspapers protest so much about their longevity, when their names and natures proclaim their interest in what is new rather than what is old. If you want to criticize the press, you might well say that its ideas of what is news are distinctly old-fashioned. Newspapers are predominantly run by middle-aged men who have hardly mixed in the real world for 30 years. They work long hours. Their favourite recreation is gossiping about journalism in the pub with other journeymen. The only art they have time for is television, which is a pseudo or non-art. They lead

pitifully narrow lives. And their idea of what makes news was formed a generation ago when they were cub reporters being trained by crusty old news editors whose ideas had been formed a generation before that. So Fleet Street, or whatever new topographical euphemism we get for the press now that Fleet Street is dead, runs on ideas of news that are as old-fashioned as Aesop's aunt.

Take the ink axiom, devoutly believed by hard journeymen, that news sells papers. It is true that crisis and catastrophe are good for the sales of the serious newspapers because people are anxious to read as much as they can of the latest. But you have only to look in the newspaper's to see that it is not news that sells the paps but bingo, royal rubbish, and the intimate lives of actors and actresses playing characters in soaps. News hasn't sold papers of the pop variety for a generation, but the old journeymen still mumble the lie.

News is a notoriously slippery concept. There is no subject so esoteric that some people will not find it news. There is no news so sensational that some people will not find it boring. One man's news is another man's tedium.

There have been many attempts to define the damned slippery thing. News is what someone somewhere doesn't want published: true only of expose and investigative journalism. News is anything that makes a woman say, "For heaven's sake!" People everywhere confuse what they read in newspapers with news. An editor is one who separates the wheat from the chaff and prints the chaff.

The death of Napoleon was announced in a Paris salon attended by Wellington and Talleyrand. In the bustle after the announcement, somebody said, "What an event!" "It is no longer an event," said Talleyrand. "It is only a piece of news."

There is no satisfactory, universal definition of news. But even the most venerable and proud newspapers can only survive by spending their time, like the Athenians, in nothing else but hearing some new thing, observing what interests the new generation, and finding new ways to tell it.



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THE COST OF SECRECY

In the early stages of the Zircon affair, Mr Neil Kinnock told the BBC that the introduction of a Freedom of Information Act would be a priority for an incoming Labour government. Dr Owen and Mr Steel are also committed to such an Act. So are some senior Conservatives, although none as yet in the Cabinet.

It is no special disrespect to these gentlemen to be suspicious of such commitments. All policies look different when one is outside Whitehall looking in. None looks more different than open government. Information is power. To a new and insecure administration, its control of information may seem the only secure power it has.

There are Freedom of Information Acts in various forms in Australia, Canada and the United States. Their shared principle is to change the presumption of government paperwork from secret (unless judged otherwise) to open (unless judged otherwise).

Discussion of the Zircon affair has rightly centred on the failure of the State to keep a genuine military secret and the responsibilities of citizens if they have the chance to exploit such a failure. It has been almost universally accepted that the Zircon files themselves, under any conceivable Act, should have remained closed. Less discussion has taken place about the files which, if there were to be the new Act for which so many are now calling, would suddenly be open.

All supporters of the Freedom of Information campaign, (including ex-mandarins who have stamped more papers 'secret' than they have eaten clubland lunches) share the belief that Section Two of the Official Secrets Act is discredited. Indeed, the words 'discredited' and 'Section Two' have been joined to form a symbiotic cliché, beloved of interviewees of all political persuasions.

Public opinion simply does not accept that all 'unauthorised' disclosures of events inside government can be dealt with under the same broad statute. As we report today, the Government is once more looking at the problem of drafting a new Official Secrets Act more tightly.

Apart from their rejection of Section Two, however, the proponents of Freedom of Information are divided. Some believe that the public has an *ipso facto* right to information gathered by salaried servants on its behalf; some that the Press has a special right to be the conduit of that information.

There are those who believe (with varying degrees of optimism) that Britain would be better governed if officials were to work under closer public scrutiny. There are those who believe (with more or less reluctance) that only a more open and thus more respected system will protect Britain's most crucial military secrets.

Those who are against a Freedom of Information Act are similarly divided. Some believe that an elected Gov-

ernment has an overriding mandate to govern by what ever means it sees fit and that the line between essential confidentiality and inessential secrecy can never safely be drawn. They say that just as the public has no right to government information, neither does the Press have any special rights on the public's behalf.

There are those who think that secrecy is a mere scapegoat for the country's industrial decline. An open Britain, they say, would be worse governed, either because its civil servants would be even more averse to taking risks than they are at present, or because the traditional role of MPs in scrutinising the executive would be devalued.

Others think that the change would imperil essential secrets like Zircon still further. They argue that hostile governments have increasingly powerful computers which can piece together important patterns of information from apparently disparate and trivial sources. Fewer secrets should therefore be made available. In particular, more documents in non-government laboratories should carry a security classification.

If a British newspaper is to take a stand on one of these positions, it has immediately to declare a special interest. We want what is best for the country. We also have a natural tendency to want what is best for ourselves.

There are bound to be conflicts here. It is an unfortunate source of confusion that so much of the thinking about Freedom of Information law comes from the United States where the culture of journalism is to treat its own greatest freedom and the country's greatest good as equivalents.

All democracies need a degree of abrasion between their constituent parts, and much of the rancour that exists here between the political parties exists in the US between politicians and the press. Both sides like it that way.

In Britain matters are managed differently. Newspapers do not claim an *ipso facto* right to government information. We have long (almost certainly for too long) accepted the presumption of secrecy as part of the governmental backdrop against which we live and work. We see the constraints upon our access to information partly as an irritation, partly as a challenge but, most of all, as the established framework in which things are done.

Few journalists, considering simply their own positions as investigators and communicators (even entertainers), would say no to a system which, for example, in the US defence department results in the unheeded publication of tens of thousands of documents a year. Looked at, however, from the standpoint of the British public interest, the answer is not so easy.

Decisions in Britain to release information are made currently out of a mixture of high level political convenience (ministerial briefings), lower level political convenience (more often described as leaks), demands from MPs in parliamentary questions,

accelerated. And this process has been accelerated by the signing of the year-old Anglo-Irish Agreement.

Pari passu, the civil war over the terms of Irish independence — which originally divided Fianna Fáil from Fine Gael — is also ceasing to exert its old influence on attitudes. This change has been most vividly symbolised by the foundation of the Progressive Democrats, whose appeal is based on an explicit rejection of civil war divisions. But it is part of a larger and gradual change in Irish society as it has turned ever more confidently towards the outside world after the De Valera years of relative isolation.

There are as a result some small hints that the four Irish parties might realign along something like the left-right spectrum to be found in most European parliaments. If that does occur, the most natural coalition partnerships would seem to be Fianna Fáil and the dwindling Labour Party, which promise to combine economic growth with fiscal stabilisation, and between Fine Gael and the Progressive Democrats, who favour more austere economic remedies.

and direct public requests to government departments. How different would a new system be?

The ministerial leakers would still leak information (often the most sensitive information) for their political ends. Journalists would still find Whitehall's bars as fruitful as its filing cabinets. There would certainly be a greater quantity of information, probably greater quality too. There would be a proper appeal system against the withholding of documents which the enquirer thought should be released.

From the point of view of the press, the advantage of that would depend on who controlled the appeal body: 'if me, great, if you, lousy', as an American columnist once commented. But, leaving journalistic concerns aside, would change be for the better?

In important respects the real debate on official secrecy mirrors the debate on the government of Britain as a whole which took place early in Mrs Thatcher's premiership. The question to be asked is: what will arrest national decline, a fine tuning of the corporatist controls or a wholesale assault on tired institutions?

On that occasion we chose the assault — though in the event it turned out to be somewhat less than wholesale. For the same reasons we are tempted now to choose a Freedom of Information Act — with the expectation that it too will not be quite the revolution which its supporters would like.

If Britain could adopt a more open style of government without raising new constitutional difficulties (and, incidentally, incurring significant administrative costs) that would be preferable. If a government directive or a parliamentary resolution were sufficient to force civil servants to come out of the dark, then an Act would be unnecessary.

The evidence, however, that the system needs a shock is very great — and all the more authoritative when it comes from former mandarins of the secret world itself. The best case for a Freedom of Information Act is that it alone is likely to provide such a shock; and that subsequently Britain would be not only better governed but better protected.

The practical problems are great. How can Freedom of Information be squared with the current rules of ministerial accountability to Parliament? Where would the exclusions fall? Who would decide disputed cases?

There are no agreed or obvious answers. The debate has hardly yet begun. All-party support is essential. Yet no Select Committee of the Commons is conducting a comprehensive survey of such matters. It seems a matter of great unconcern except at times like this.

It ought not to stay a matter of unconcern. For when Zircon returns to its place in the dictionary of precious stones, the wider problems of our secret government will be with us still.

That may not happen next week. If the polls are any guide, Mr Haughey should be able to govern this time round without needing to go into coalition at all. Hopes of realignment, moreover, have been raised and dashed before. In the 1960s, the rise of the Labour Party was thought to herald such a transformation. Its share of the vote, however, then proceeded to fall by half in less than 20 years.

But any prospect which helps to encourage a shift away from a political system and culture dominated by consuming nationalist passions is to be welcomed. Nationalism has a part to play in the imaginative life of any society, or as one voice in the cacophony of democratic politics. But in Ireland it has dominated and distorted the political life of three generations. Its official expressions have unwittingly lent respectability to murder and glamour to conspiracy. And the energies of Irish society have been diverted from social betterment to futile irreverent retribution. If next week's election marks the end of that historical chapter, there will be cause for rejoicing on both sides of the Irish Sea.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Distrust of misleading labels

From the Chairman of the British Clothing Industry Association Ltd Sir, It was astonishing to read (February 4, later editions) that the Consumers' Association is not lending its support to the campaign to replace the 1972 Trade Descriptions Act with legislation which would continue to protect the consumer from being misled.

The Trade Descriptions Act, which has been under investigation by and has not found favour with the EEC Commission, is of very wide import as it applies to all goods. It makes it an offence to use a British or British-sounding name or mark on non-UK manufactured goods, at retail point of sale, unless the origin is marked. The reasoning behind this Act is clear — it seeks to protect the consumer from being misled into thinking a good is British when in fact it is not.

The British clothing industry views with very great concern the repeal of the 1972 Act and is advocating that clothing should be treated in the same way as food, on which origin labelling is required if there is a danger that the consumer will be misled.

The EEC Commission's view that there is normally no danger of

the consumer being misled in the case of non-food products is not one that we share. Why else should Far East manufacturers put Scottish-sounding names on their cashmere sweaters if there were not a danger of the consumer being misled?

The article also implies that voluntary origin labelling will be affected by the repeal of the 1972 Act, but this is not the case. However, it would be naive to believe that manufacturers will always be able to put a country of origin label on the goods that they produce. In the United Kingdom it is often the retailer who determines what information is contained on a label affixed to, for example, a garment. Where a retailer is selling the same or similar goods sourced from both the UK and from abroad it is unlikely that he will wish to distinguish those goods that are sourced from the UK. Yours faithfully, N. F. SUSSMAN, Chairman, British Clothing Industry Association Ltd, British Apparel Centre, Oxford Circus, 7 Swallow Place, W1, February 5.

Mergers not in public interest?

From Mr George W. Smith Sir, Amidst all the discussion of merger mania, David Smith (article, January 28) is one of the few correspondents to refer to its most serious industrial consequence — industrial concentration. His article indicates a sad dearth of up-to-date statistics on five-firm concentration ratios in key industries which it is hoped will be made good by the Llesner enquiry. Indications are that concentration continues apace, which could seriously jeopardise this Government's objective of more competitive markets.

The issue has been muddled by the fact that most recent mergers are conglomerate — between firms in different product fields — rather than horizontal — in the same product market — and so appear not to undermine competition. But this view could be too complacent. If not market shares, key decision-making centres in British industry could have become concentrated in a few huge, often sprawling conglomerate groupings whose overall power is a challenge to the authority of governments yet who are accountable just to their shareholders.

Small firms, whose numbers have undoubtedly grown in the 1980s, do not offer an adequate challenge to the industrial giants. Indeed, in some industries giant firms are both inevitable and beneficial if economies of scale are to be fully secured and foreign competition effectively matched. Yet even in industries not regarded as natural monopolies few small, or medium-sized firms for that matter, are able to challenge, let alone replace the giants.

Household names like Guinness, ICL, GEC seem to have been around since the year dot. Many, if not the majority of small firms (again we don't know how many), far from competing with, depend entirely on a big-brother company at the centre of a huge contractual network. They are insignificant branches in the network.

This is hardly the competitive market model so enamoured of economists and monetarist politicians. To work such a model must consist of a constantly

shifting kaleidoscope of budding, growing, declining and collapsing firms, all of roughly comparable size.

Such a structure may have existed in the early days of industrialism but it would be impossible to recreate it today, given the scale and nature of modern industry. So governments should first find out what structures actually exist and how they really operate, not how they imagine competition works, and then seek to ensure that they operate to the public advantage.

Accepting that giant conglomerates can hardly be competitive in the accepted sense, a strategy is needed to prod them into becoming more efficient and effective in more than narrow accounting terms. And, because of their enormous combined market power, they should be made much more accountable to a wider constituency than just their shareholders. Yours faithfully, GEORGE SMITH, 14 Southfield Drive, Hazlemere, Buckinghamshire, January 31.

The Burton affair

From Mr Edwin G. Noble Sir, The Burton affair seems to me to raise an important point. The final decision as to the controversial scheme was settled by a card vote of the shareholders. Nearly all major companies in this country have the majority of their shares held by institutions of one sort or another. The decisions as to how their votes are cast are made by their management. So in the last resort decisions about the remuneration of directors lie in the hands of other directors or managers who have a vested interest in pushing up the rate for the job.

Directors must be about the only group of people, apart from MPs, who are in the position of collectively setting their own remuneration. Yours faithfully, EDWIN G. NOBLE, 23 South Drive, Chorltonville, Manchester, January 30.

Treasure trove offence

From the Director, Leicestershire Museums and Art Galleries Sir, Peter Saunders, Curator of Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museums, has written to report important points (January 30) in relation to the highly unsatisfactory position that has arisen in the case of the Donhead St Mary hoard, following the decision of the treasure trove reviewing panel to reward the finder despite a successful conviction for the illegal use of a metal detector in its discovery.

Whilst I very much sympathise with the dilemma of Peter Saunders and his trustees, I am sure that in strict terms at least there is no conflict between their action and the Museums Association's ethical code, or indeed that of the International Council of Museums adopted in November, 1986, (both of which codes I helped to draft).

The Museums Association code states explicitly that 'museums should not acquire by purchase (my emphasis) in such circumstances'.

The legal definition of a verdict of treasure trove means quite explicitly that the property belongs to the Crown and not the finder and hence Salisbury's payment of the assessed reward to the

finder cannot in any way be described as a 'purchase', and hence for my money at least they have behaved entirely properly in these extremely unpleasant circumstances.

The Wiltshire case illustrates the fact that the prosecution of treasure hunters for working on scheduled monuments can be entirely effective, and in this respect the relevant parts of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 go at least some way towards meeting the UK's international treaty obligations under the European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage 1973.

It is, however, very likely that the decision of the treasure trove reviewing panel in this case, and even more so the most unsatisfactory rules under which they operate, represent a substantial breach of certainly the spirit (at the very least), and possibly the wording, of the 1973 European Convention.

Yours sincerely, PATRICK BOYLAN (Professional Vice-President, The Museums Association), Leicestershire Museums and Art Galleries, 96 New Walk, Leicester.

Organ donation

From Mr C. J. Rudge Sir, Under the current system in Britain there is a failure to ensure that all suitable donor organs are used, mainly because the relatives of suitable donors are not invariably approached. As a consequence, the number of patients waiting for kidney transplants continues to increase, and now approaches 4,000.

There is an alternative. Clinicians could be required — following the establishment of brain-stem death in a patient under their care — to discuss with a transplant unit the suitability of the patient as a donor and the advisability or otherwise of an approach to the relatives.

This would achieve two things. First, it would establish the num-

ber of organs potentially available for transplantation — something essential for future planning, which at present is derived only from small local studies.

Second, and more important, it would inevitably initiate the procedure for removing these organs, but only if all those involved — clinicians, nursing staff and the donor's relatives — were in agreement. No one would be compelled to follow a course about which they had genuine reservations, but the increased discussion regarding potential organ donors would, I am sure, increase the number of transplants performed.

Yours faithfully, C. J. RUDGE (Consultant transplant surgeon), St Philip's Hospital, Sheffield Street, WC2.

Computers' use in schools

From Mr Thomas Gough Sir, Geoffrey Hubbard's letter (February 2) regarding computers in schools prompts me to comment on an extraordinary state of affairs with my two children, aged 13 and 10, respectively.

Throughout his primary State education my 13-year-old son had instruction with one of the school's two BBC computers, and I consequently decided to obtain one for home use to expand his interest in this direction. He is now capable of sending telex messages and using the office communications computers when he occasionally comes into work on a Saturday to keep me company.

Once into secondary education, however, he has not been able to expand his knowledge for 3½ years, as 'computer studies' are not available until the fourth year and, although he has written his own simple programs at home, he mainly resorts to games, although he is probably faster on the QWERTY keyboard than some of the office juniors at work!

My daughter (10) is now about to leave primary education and, although not so technically interested, has also had frequent lessons with 'hands-on' access to the primary school's two terminals and indeed has linked up (by modem) to an educational mainframe — one of the highlights of her experience.

It is a sad state of affairs that this spark of enthusiasm should be forgotten for the first four years of secondary education, and I wonder if the Secretary of State for Education has considered that this lack of continuity in 20th-century instruction is going to be to the detriment of our future whizz kids?

Yours sincerely, THOMAS GOUGH, 66 Rushden Gardens, Clayhall, Ilford, Essex, February 2.

Lost to Britain

From Dr John R. Woodward Sir, Concern about the 'don drain' (letter, article, January 29) omits one factor that may be significant. As a result of recent pressure on universities to become more industrially oriented advertisements for senior appointments, in applied science at least, increasingly ask for candidates with recent industrial experience.

It is not surprising then that offers of good jobs in industry are snapped up by lecturers on the lower-to-middle rungs of the universities' congested career ladder. While working in industry the pay is better (as your correspondents point out), although they ignore the useful consultancy income that many technology dons make).

If, later, the university environment appeals again, then there is an improved chance of getting a senior position. The universities, meanwhile, probably lose most of these lecturers for ever and the others for a significant number of what are likely to be their most productive years.

Yours etc, JOHN R. WOODWARD, 47 Stockers Avenue, Winchester, Hampshire, January 29.

Expatriate votes

From Mr Ian D. Scott Sir, PHS, in The Times Diary today (January 26) seeks to denigrate the Liberal Party for being slow off the mark in persuading expatriates to register to enable them to vote in this country during 1987, and says the last date for registration was October, 1986. A recent change in the law does enable extra registrations to be made during the electoral year and I know of no reason why this should not be so for people in this category.

Yours sincerely, IAN D. SCOTT (Hon Agent, South Dorset Liberal Association), 24 Love Lane, Weymouth, Dorset.

Duke and the SDP

From Dr Barbara Reynolds Sir, It is delightful to see Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso* mentioned in your second leader today (February 3). Ariosto meant, not that the Duke of Ross (also called Zerbino in the poem) 'broke out of the mould', which is presumably what Mr Roy Jenkins meant when he said the SDP had broken the mould of British politics, but that the Duke of Ross was unique.

If Mr Jenkins really did intend an analogy between Zerbino and the SDP, the outlook for his party is sad indeed. True, Zerbino acquires himself gallantly in the siege of Paris, but later he is mortally wounded by the King of Tartary and dies, his beloved Isabella bending over him:

"My only grief, dear heart," Zerbino said, "is that I leave you helpless and alone. If you will love me after I am dead, I'll have no vain regrets when I am gone..." And Isabella replies: "...As for our bodies, I at least have hope. That better dead than living they may fare. And in one sepulchre, with pious care, May bury them..."

On Mr Jenkins's analogy, is this the Liberal Party mourning the demise of the brave SDP? Yours faithfully, BARBARA REYNOLDS, 220 Milton Road, Cambridge, February 3.

ON THIS DAY

FEBRUARY 9 1874

Our Correspondent in St Petersburg was invited to join an excursion by the landlord of his hotel. They sat down to a supper party on the return journey, arriving back 'safely and soberly before dawn'. A vessel is about two-thirds of a mile.

A RUSSIAN CEMETERY.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

St. Petersburg, Feb. 2.

At half-past 1 the troikas were at the door, and we took our seats. Unfortunately the roads were execrable, for sleighs bumped and dragged through slush and ruts and water, instead of travelling smoothly along on the silent snow. ... Bad as was the road, we made progress somehow. "On we went slipping and sliding," by the side of the Moltke Canal, past the triumphal arch with its bronze horses and warriors, and along the Peterhof road. The snow had melted away from the grass, and had covered the flat and forbidding landscape with pools of water. Every here and there one passed deserted summer villas, or much-frequented winter restaurants. Perhaps it was owing to the thaw, but despite the villas and cafés, and the people on the road, it seemed but a poor, waste sort of country. The highway was alive enough with rustic and suburban folk taking their sleighs in and out of town, laden with wood or flour, or other commodities. One could tell the Russian and Finnish women from each other by the way in which they wore their head-kerchiefs, those of the former being white and tucked into the shawl or cloak, those of the latter red or checked, and worn wrapped over the shoulders. It took a long while to accomplish the 20 verst between St. Petersburg and Sergi, but at last we did accomplish them, and our troikas set us down at the lodge-gate of the monastery. I must tell you that, though it was a thaw, we were all well muffled up in furs, which are things one never lays by in a Russian winter after once taking them into wear. Even in the height of the summer you will see Russians driving in the Nevsky wrapped in coats with high fur collars rising above the ears. St. Sergi, is a mass of heterogeneous but picturesque buildings. That in which the 80 monks live is of brick, and reminds an Englishman of one of the Colleges at Oxford. The church is many-domed and lofty; its roofs are gilded in part, and its interior is very richly decorated. But the great feature of Sergi is the chapels built by noble families for the interment of their dead. These have been erected here and there in the cemetery; they range in size from an ancient church to a mere grot, and their decoration is most sumptuous and lavish. In one of the largest there is not an inch of wall or roof that has not been painted by hand, and though this Russian pictorial art in churches will seldom bear minute criticism, the mingled effect of the masses of colour and the marbles, gem-like stones, and even actual gems which are used in exceedingly splendid and costly manner, is a favourite burying-place, and some of the monuments are very costly. In nearly all marble is used, and most have also about them much fine metalwork, pictures of saints and shrines, where the flame of a little lamp burns from year to year, like a soul waiting for its body. We missed our host and hostess, and it appeared that they had come on an errand of piety as well as of pleasure. The mixture was curious, but altogether sincere. Three children, whom death had taken within the space of a few days, were buried here, and the dinner at the restaurant was preceded by prayers in the churchyard. There are some English monuments in the cemetery, for the Greek monks are not bigoted, and will even send christians to take part in a Protestant burial service. The chapels of noble families are each in care of a custodian, and we were conducted from one to the other by a slim young monk, who looked terribly thin in his long black gown. His mild blue eyes and the fair hair which fell curling about his shoulders gave him a singularly English look. In the chapels we were allowed to enter the sanctuary behind the Royal doors; but the Lieutenant of Infantry (our hostess's brother) who was with us had to lay aside his sword, and we were asked not to stand upon the carpet before the altar. The tombs of the Princes and nobles were nearly always in the chapel crypts, lavishly decorated chambers, with a shrine and a burning lamp by each grave, and with sacred pictures framed in fine metalwork, often jewelled, on the walls. One coffin stood on a low stone tier and was heaped with flowers; others were in graves below, closed by great slabs of white marble, on which lay, perhaps, a single wreath. The tombs of the Oldenburg family have a large glass hot-house built over them, festooned with growing plants...

Wrong-footed

From Mr Jeremy Humphries Sir, Godfrey Golzen (Horizons, February 5) says that interviewers might be thought unreasonable to object to interviewees who sat 'with their legs crossed and their ankles resting on their knees'.

It seems to me that unless they were interviewing yoga instructors or snake charmers the interviewers would be displaying a quite understandable response. Yours faithfully, J. R. HUMPHRIES, 36 Penmanor, Frinton, Bromsgrove, Hereford and Worcester, February 5.

10. ENOS THIN STARTS FYI
Feb Paul Cox's CACTUS

[illegible]

THE ARTS

Plethora of piety

"Turn off your television sets", the Virgin Mary told us in *The Madonna of Medjugorje* (Everyman, BBC1), "and leave all other things that are no use." Unfortunately, this advice did not come until the very end of the programme. Of course, the good lady did not

TELEVISION

say it to camera, but rather had let it slip to a number of children in a remote Croatian village during her almost daily visitations over the last six years. At least, that is what we were led to believe by Eileen Atkins's piously credulous commentary.

Miracles or boloney, the events at Medjugorje, which are rapidly creating another Lourdes in the unlikely setting of socialist Yugoslavia, are fascinating subjects for a documentary. The narrative, however, with its almost proselytizing tone, invited criticism from all but conventional Roman Catholic opinion. This cynical old sinner found it rather distasteful.

The BBC should always be something of a Doubting Thomas, even when on its knees. The visionaries, however, appeared to be admirably honest in their devotion.

Fin, the central character in Anne Devlin's *Naming the Names* (BBC2), the latest film in the Screen Two series, also was subject to visions. What she saw was not the Virgin but a reincarnation of herself when younger.

Like nearly all Anne Devlin's work, the play, which is based on one of her short stories, is set in the political turmoil of her native Northern Ireland. But, as always, the political is approached from the personal perspective of the participants — one which often includes the working of the unconscious. Sylvester Le Touzel, who excelled as the girl who loved her English lover to death but the bizarre, disfiguring tone of the original was somewhat lessened by extending the story into a feature film.

Andrew Hislop



Elizabeth Patel (centre foreground) giving the outstanding single performance as the woman of the people, leading the revolutionaries with Wilfrid Romoli

Triumphant dance to liberty

Rudi van Dantzig's new work for the Ballet of the Paris Opéra, *Sans Armes, citoyens!*, involves some time-travelling, not only from the prologue in a contemporary Metro station (named Liberté — on the route to Equality, a connection to Fraternité) to the time of the French Revolution, but also within its scenes. There is a busker in 18th-century costume on the modern railway platform who plays some discordant bars from "La Marseillaise" on his flute, and a woman in modern dress takes part in the funeral cortege of casualties two centuries ago — not to mention a couple of sight-seers for whom groups of revolutionaries appear only as famous paintings in the Louvre against which to photograph each other.

The main part of the ballet is set to the Berlioz *Symphonie funèbre et triomphale*, in a version by Marius Constant which combines the wind instruments of the first performance (although considerably fewer than the 200 marching men whom the composer led to the Place de la Bastille) with the percussion and the choir, but not the strings, from the composer's second treatment. Conducted by the new musical director of the Paris Opéra, Lohar Zagrossek, it makes a powerful score, apt to the fearful dread felt equally by the poor and the

The vast fresco of Rudi van Dantzig's new ballet at the Paris Opéra, *Sans Armes, citoyens!*, seeks by time-travelling to put aspirations to freedom in a non-violent context. John Percival reports

rich during the Revolution, to mourning for the dead and hope for a better world, and the celebration of victory.

But a large part of Van Dantzig's purpose is to put aspirations for liberty in a modern non-violent context, as indicated by his title. So, as soon as two aristocrats (sensitive played by Michael Denard and Jean-Yves Lormeau) have died, one on the guillotine, the other hanged, they return to the stage to embrace their executioners in brotherly forgiveness. Besides, the flags of many republics join the tricolour in the triumph of liberty, the red flag and the Stars and Stripes fraternally crossing the stage from opposite directions but simultaneously.

The ballet is a vast fresco largely composed in a slow, declamatory style of dance that is sometimes more analogous to the manner of recitative than aria in an opera. The outstanding single performance is that of Elizabeth Patel as a woman of the people, a tough, forcible character who spits on her hands before going into action. She is known in Britain

only for classic and romantic roles, but this part and her spirited, comic *Cinderella* earlier this season have shown Patel's wide and growing range. But *Sans Armes, citoyens!* is a whole new world and the evolution of a new style and the evolution of a new style and the evolution of a new style.

It is seen on a double bill with the *Swinsky Symphony* in *Three Movements*. This music was moved at the Opéra a couple of years ago with choreography by Nils Christie, honourable but uninspired. Now the company has acquired Balanchine's masterly treatment of six soloists and a large ensemble that match the strength of the music with images of flight, energy and tension. It does not get, from the ensemble, quite so taut and exhilarating a performance as did another Balanchine-Stravinsky masterpiece, earlier in the season, *Violin Concerto*, but Sylvie Guillem and Elizabeth Patel are both outstanding in

andante second movement with Lormeau and Wilfrid Romoli respectively as their partners.

In less than three months between the creation of *Cinderella* (which returns to the repertoire for 11 performances between February 21 and March 17, and will be seen at the Met in New York in the summer) and of *Sans Armes, citoyens!*, the Ballet de l'Opéra has premiered works by three other major choreographers as well as Balanchine.

Jerome Robbins's *In Memory Of...* new to Europe, is set to the Berg Violin Concerto, and its semi-abstract dances hint at the sad early death of Manon Gropius, to whom the score was dedicated. Guillem reveals an unexpected lyricism in the central role, with Jean Guizerix characteristically masterful as the figure of Death who replaces her lover.

The strange and erotic rituals devised by Hans van Manen to Beethoven's *Grosse Fuge* seemed to disconcert some of the company's leading members, but that did not stop them from dancing with smooth power. Antony Tudor's *The Leaves are Falling* was cast to give several of the younger talents a showing. It is a beautiful work and I at least was thankful for the chance to see it again in spite of the fact that no British company has bothered to present it.

All too familiar

CONCERTS
Philharmonia/
Davis
Festival Hall

The popular vote is probably right, and no music is more deserving of our attention than Beethoven's. A possibility of something important happening is therefore lost when the music is treated in the way that Andrew Davis treated it on Friday night, as if it were perfectly straightforward, ordinary and familiar.

It was the lack of curiosity, more than the weak level of conviction generated in the orchestra, that was most depressing. But no doubt the phenomena are connected, and the Philharmonia were responding with routine playing to a routine lead.

The unlovely hallmarks of Mr Davis's Beethoven were strict tempos, sharply struck attacks, an excess of trumpet and horn tone that added to the feeling one was hearing a military band, and a blinking of vision to anything beyond the immediate future. The failure of a longer line brought the first movement of the C major Piano Concerto to two emphatic premature closes: one at the end of the first subject, the other after the soloist's exposition. Of course, the movement has special problems of continuity, but the effort to overcome them



Andrew Davis: unquestioning ought to be the source of special distinctions.

Not dissimilarly, the Seventh Symphony depends on arching unities being created out of repetitive particles, whereas here we had the particles and little else. The coherence of the finale even seemed to be in doubt from note to note, since there was no reason for it to be iterating in such a fashion.

The most stimulating music-making of the evening came in the concerto cadenza, simply because Ken Noda chose the rarely played longest alternative of those Beethoven supplied. Otherwise his playing was too much in the style of the concert: unwilling to look for weight, shape or elegance beyond the skip from one instant to the next.

Paul Griffiths

Pauline Oliveros
The Place

One can only regret that the Hildegarde, the Clara Schumann and the Ethel Smyth of this world had to stand pretty well alone in their time. But for Pauline Oliveros, the composer/performer whose concert began "The Hidden Sounds", a weekend festival of music written and played entirely by women, things are different. She works, thanks partly to herself, in a more enlightened age, when women composers stand a greater chance than before of being listened to with unprejudiced ears, inside or outside an accepted tradition.

Ms Oliveros, however, stands outside tradition to a degree that baffles even me. She has done too much in the past, particularly in the fields of improvisation, and tape and electronic techniques, which she helped pioneer in the United States in the Sixties, not to be admired. But nowadays she cultivates a compositional technique that relies heavily on intuitive extemporization.

Her pieces unfold as the situation demands; we are to suppose — and there seems no reason to doubt it looking at her transported countenance — that she is taking her inspiration from her innermost self, relating it to the audience in the hall. Her fingers wander, none too adventurously, over the keys of her accordion, occasionally leaving it to play with the attached electronic box of tricks, and now and then she emits a half-smug, half-moaned or vaguely whistled fragment of tune. I gather that she calls the process "attentional strategy".

The results are not exactly captivating; indeed Ms Oliveros's chief intention seems to be to slow ones brain-speed down to zero. There are probably those who find such an experience cleansing and edifying, but for this critic it was rather like overdosing on an anaesthetic. The titles of the two pieces she played, by the way, were *The Roots of the Moment* and *Waking the Heart*. Not that it seemed to matter.

Stephen Pettitt

RPO/Koizumi
Festival Hall

This was the second concert in which Kazuhiro Koizumi took over from André Previn, recently admitted to hospital for a cartilage operation. It was a largely successful week for the young Japanese conductor, whose alert and well-prepared performances should have secured him a return visit.

We left London with a cogent account of Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony. There have, perhaps, been other "more distinct" approaches to this music, but Koizumi has the framework of the symphony securely in place: he allows no exaggeration or distortion of the score and maintains its thrust admirably across the span of four movements.

Orchestral ensemble was well drilled. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra must have every note of this work in its bones, but there was still plenty of evidence that details had been newly thought out and polished. The dotted rhythms of the opening movement, so precise on clarinet and bassoon at the start, did not slacken later, as they so often do.

Koizumi brought the last movement to an exciting finish. One wished only that those slow Tchaikovsky melodies had been given a more overt emotional push. Russian conductors such as Mravinsky or Rostropovich

may overplay the passion in their very different ways, but there is no doubting the authentic rush of blood in their veins.

The companion performance of Mozart's Piano Concerto, K453, worked on quite different terms. Radu Lupu is heard in these masterpieces of Mozart's maturity more often than anything else these days and his affinity to them seems to grow ever more intimate. Their most subtle shades of meaning have long since come within his grasp. The outer movements of this G major concerto were typically gentle, relaxed and fluent. But the central Andante offered something more: a style of playing that embraced an unusual degree of rhapsodic feeling, almost looking forward to the romantic era. No wonder this composer was Tchaikovsky's favourite.

Richard Fairman

Extraordinary insights

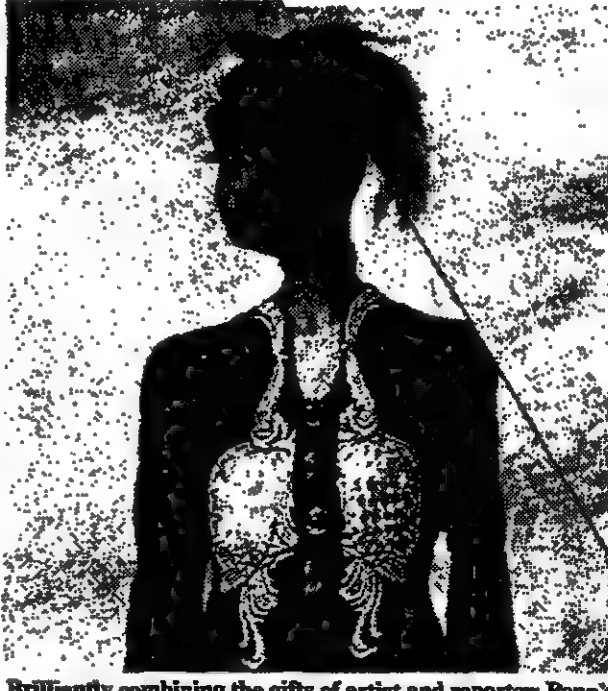
GALLERIES

Irving Penn
Victoria and Albert
Museum

First thing in the New Year, yet another new, or at least renewed, area in the Victoria and Albert. This time it is the downstairs section just below the Exhibition Road entrance that was, until a few months ago, occupied by the Boilerhouse Project. It has now, since the Boilerhouse moved on to more expansive fields of activity, been done over as a convenient space for temporary design exhibitions — apparently outside the controversial scope of admission charges.

The first show under this new dispensation, devoted to the work of the American photographer Irving Penn (until March 8), reveals the gallery to have received an unobtrusive, neutral inner coating, which at least dispels the faint air of the Boilerhouse always had of staging its activities in a rather up-market public lavatory, and makes a sensible background to shows of a more traditional type.

Penn is actually the perfect subject, and it is good to get a photographic exhibition like this out of the rather claustrophobic corridor in the Henry Cole Wing. He is quite well known in this country, both from his frequent appearances in books and magazines and through being exhibited in a fine-art context by Marlborough. This show began life at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, and represents vividly the wide range of his photographic activities. As it demonstrates, he combines wonderfully the gifts of an artist and those of a reporter. His portraits fall right in the middle, and who can fail to be



Brilliantly combining the gifts of artist and reporter: Penn's *Schiaparelli Jacket with Tinsel and Glass* (1974)

stirred, not only by the pictorial qualities of these pictures, which would catch the eye even if they were of nobodies, but also by the extraordinary insights they offer into the characters of the great and famous. There is a very alarming series of three pictures of Truman Capote, for example, charting his course with uncomfortable perceptiveness from spoilt child to burnt-out case. Or observe Tom Wolfe, positively smirking with confidence of his own superior sophistication; or Max Ernst, humble and withdrawn, coupled with Dorothea Tanning living out, surely, her fantasies of being a Russian *prima assoluta*.

Then, of course, there are Penn's justly famous on-the-spot pictures of Peruvian Indians and New Guinea natives — or for that matter New York tradesmen — all achieved in the same way by putting the subjects in a studio (maybe

only a temporary tent studio) against an absolutely plain background and letting them speak for themselves. His fashion photographs are also a delight, and not finally so different a delight. And then there are the clearly "artistic" pictures, the flower-pieces and still-lives and anatomies of rubbish picked up in the streets or foodstuffs straight from the freezer. The same eye governs all, and the same supreme lack of pretension.

Usually, as soon as we find ourselves saying that a photographic still-life could stand beside a classic Dutch painting of the same kind, we begin to fear phoniness and a sort of dreadful straining to be Art. With Penn we do not need to worry: his most casual snapshot cannot but be art, whether he wills it or no.

John Russell
Taylor

THEATRE

Alarms
Riverside

prophecies no one would believe.

As with Troy, so with civilization as we know it. Dr Cassandra (Mary McCusker) assembles evidence of deaths, still-births and salmon afflicted with cancer but no body is impressed. Worse still, colleagues revile her, the sleeky seductress steals her man and a bowler-hatted bureaucrat locks her away where her harsh warnings will not interfere with scientific progress.

On a skeletal set of metal rods, draped fabrics and surreal sundries (ladder, mirror, hollow globe), Dr Cassandra utters her cries with unrelenting earnestness. Even when her lover gives her a hug it is uncertain whether she jokes when telling him "You have sexualized my mammary glands".

Monstrous Regiment commissioned the play and Penny Cherns (director) choreographs the moves to give a balletic rigour to the grouping — a girl's back is turned while two others toss a bone of dialogue between them and a man watches from behind a rod. This precision saps the last credibility from characters never given body beyond their roles as Folly, Cowardice, Motherhood and the like. Nonetheless, I could stop wearing my luminous watch.

Jeremy Kingston

The developing genius

Japan, goes the story, has developed everybody else's inventions and invented nothing itself. Like most such statements, this is at best a half-truth and besides, said one of the many Japanese contributors to *21st Century Blossoms* (Radio 4, yesterday), what is so bad about a genius for development?

No other nation in the world has shown it of such effect — and that, as we now ought to know to our cost, includes the UK. But if Colin Blakemore's investigations among the higher echelons of Japan's scientists and technologists predict anything, perhaps the story will have to be rewritten.

The Japanese are setting out to see if they can not only develop things but invent them too; and they are doing it with the same energy and commitment of resources that is characteristic of them when their formidable capacity for national consensus is engaged.

RADIO

We all know what that can achieve.

The fascinating question is whether that particular leopard can change its spots for, as Professor Blakemore's programme made amply clear, the qualities of individuality that make for inventiveness are uncommon in Japan; are indeed actually incompatible with those that create a much-prized consensus. Many of the speakers recognized this and it is probably true to say that, in order to compete with the USA and Europe as innovators, they are going to have to refashion a whole culture. Some of the difficulties will be aired in a second programme, *Big Tomorrow*, this coming Thursday.

One dispiriting statistic quoted by Colin Blakemore told us that over an identical period of time Britain has spent £33 million on scientific

research, Japan £400 million, suggesting that we cannot even put our money where our gift is. A new round of *Face the Facts* (Radio 4, Wednesday) has been piling up other instances where our rulers seem in no hurry to register minor and not so minor scandals. Recently John Waite uncovered the case of Warburton College, an establishment near Oxford allegedly offering inadequate courses and worthless higher degrees to unsuspecting overseas students for very large sums of money. No one seems able to call its owners to account.

Last week, even more alarmingly, he told us about Tributyltin, an appallingly poisonous ingredient of marine anti-fouling paint which in concentrations of only one part in a million million is causing serious genetic damage to marine life, particularly shellfish. To be fair, the minister responsible did not seem blind to the dangers, but the French banned TBT completely five years ago. Mr Waite succeeds Roger Cook and Margo Macdonald in the line of chief radio inquisitors and I like his style. There are few dramas and he brings to the job a level-headed persistence.

Last night saw the end of one of the more engaging thriller serials of recent months or even years. In John Fletcher's *Some Mother's Son* (Radio 4), Andy Smith, editor of a small-time ecological magazine, found himself sandwiched in a ruthless power-struggle between two gargantuan business empires both run by sadistic, scheming megalomaniacs. Accordingly it did him no good at all when he discovered evidence of uranium smuggling to an already sufficiently unstable African dictator. Mr Fletcher told a good story, laced it with bizarre incidents and couched it all in spry, stylish dialogue. The radio thriller has looked up.

David Wade

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Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET
(Change on week)

FT 30 Share
1508.9 (+67.9)

FT-SE 100
1898.4 (+90.1)

Bargains
55063 (34168)

USM (Datastream)
142.89 (+1.77)

THE POUND
(Change on week)

US dollar
1.5090 (-0.0030)

W German mark
2.7992 (+0.0307)

Trade-weighted
68.8 (+0.3)

Showdown nears over SIB rules

By Our City Staff

The stage is set for the final showdown between the Securities and Investments Board and the clearing banks and building societies. The SIB has held its last meeting before handing over its investor protection rule book to the Office of Fair Trading.

The rule book - which provides the benchmark for all investment businesses to be regulated under the Financial Services Act - will be passed to the OFT and the Department of Trade and Industry within the next few days.

Already the clearing banks and building societies have lobbied the OFT, complaining about the restrictive effect which the SIB's "polarization" rule will have on their life assurance and unit trust business.

The effect of this rule is largely to force the banks and societies to choose between recommending only their own products to their customers or recommending the products of other companies - but not their own.

The SIB says it is necessary so that consumers know exactly whom they are dealing with when they are given investment advice. The banks and building societies say polarization will unfairly restrict the service they can provide to their customers.

However, the SIB is adamant that the polarization rules should remain intact. "It is not an issue on which we are prepared to compromise," an SIB spokesman said yesterday.

The banks and building societies are prepared to fight hard to see their view prevail. "It is difficult to understand a stance which does not allow for compromise when, in fact, it is the interests of consumers which we believe to be at risk," a spokesman for one of the clearing banks said.

Sir Gordon Borrie, director-general of the OFT, does not have the power to strike out an SIB rule. However, his recommendations to the Department of Trade and Industry will carry very persuasive authority.

The OFT has to determine whether the rules go too far in restricting competition.

Newcomers set USM record

The Unlisted Securities Market will continue to play an important part in 1987 and beyond despite the alternative of the new Third Market, according to Peat Marwick. Its quarterly USM survey shows that a record 33 companies joined the market during the final quarter of last year.

USM review, page 24

RESULTS

● TODAY - Interim: Gold Fields of South Africa, Heiton Holdings, LDH Group, Menier-Swain Group, Owen & Robinson, Finals: Green Property Co, Vogelstrubull Metal Holdings.

● TOMORROW - Interim: BOC Group (1 qtr), Polytex, Electronics, Press Tools, Trent Holdings, Finals: Bulfontein Mines, General Funds Investment Trust, Grialand West Diamond Mining, Manchester Ship Canal (amended), Phoenix Properties & Finance (amended), Securicor Group, Talbot Group, Throgmorton USM Trust.

● WEDNESDAY - Interim: Automatic Holdings, Mangane Bronze Holdings, Finals: General Consolidated Investment Trust, Newmarket Co, PLM, Reuters Holdings.

● THURSDAY - Interim: Dairon, International DOM Holdings, Elbief Estates Property Investment, William Ransom & Son, Finals: Barmid Quakeast.

● FRIDAY - Interim: Imperial Continental Gas, Second Alliance Trust, Finals: GT-Asia (Sierial) Fund.

Search is on for men to lead two tough battles

Tennant tipped for Guinness

By Lawrence Lever

Mr Anthony Tennant, deputy group chief executive of Grand Metropolitan, heads a shortlist of candidates drawn up by Guinness for the job of chief executive of the brewing and leisure group.

Mr Tennant, aged 55, is understood to be the clear favourite of the Guinness board to succeed Mr Ernest Saunders, who was sacked as chairman and chief executive by the board last month.

The Guinness senior management is meeting in Edinburgh today and a number of Guinness directors, including four of the five independent directors, will tour Distillers plants in Scotland afterwards.

Guinness is holding a full board meeting in Edinburgh tomorrow - its first ever in Scotland.

Mr Tennant lost out last November in the succession race for the job of chief executive of Grand Met. He is highly rated by City analysts, not least for his marketing skills which have benefited drinks such as Bailey's Irish Cream and Malibu.

Before becoming deputy group chief executive in the boardroom shuffle at Grand Met, he headed the international side of the company, which included IDV - the group's most profitable company.

Meanwhile, further links have emerged between the Guinness affair and Alexander Laing & Cruickshank, the stockbroker.

The Department of Trade and Industry inspectors spent 20 minutes interviewing Mr Ronald George Penny, who works at Laing but is not a stockbroker.

The inspectors have already seen Mr Anthony Parnes, the former Laing stockbroker who admitted receiving £25 million in fees from Guinness and initiated the purchase of £25 million worth of Guinness shares by Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron International company.

Mr Penny was unwilling to give full details yesterday of the interview, which he described as "fairly amicable".

But he said: "They asked me about one specific matter. They asked for my confirmation of something they have already been told. I will not discuss it with you."

Mr Penny would not say what his precise duties at Laing were.

According to documents filed at Companies House, Mr Penny is a director and minor shareholder in J Lyons Chamberlayne.

This company received £300,000 from Guinness under one of the mystery invoices, for which Guinness has no satisfactory explanation. Mr Penny has not received any direct payment from Guinness.

Mr Parnes and Sir Jack Lyons - who have between them received fees of more than £5 million from Guinness - are also directors and principal shareholders of this company.

Laing has already said that its role in the Guinness bid for Distillers was confined to the execution of orders in an agency capacity from clients in Guinness shares.

Mr Norman Macfarlane, the Guinness chairman, last week met Mr Penny, a Guinness shareholder who is trying to form a shareholders' association to represent the views of small shareholders in Guinness.

According to Mr Scott, Sir Norman "congratulated" him on his initiative.

Laing now accepts that it must urgently clarify the position of Lord Penneock and Sir Nigel Brookes to avoid further damage to the £47 billion project.

The Bank of England has become increasingly worried about progress at Eurotunnel and the board has stepped up its search for a replacement for Lord Penneock. Sir John Harvey-Jones, who is about to step down as chairman of ICI, was approached but declined. Sir Jeffrey Sterling, chairman of P&O which owns European Ferries, has also been suggested, despite the obvious conflict of interest.

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Still in the balance is the position of Sir Nigel, once the presumed successor to Lord Penneock. Sir Nigel agreed last week not to resign as a non-executive director of Eurotunnel and would probably stay in if he felt he could work with the new man.

The big construction companies are particularly pleased about the additional spending earmarked for the road programme. While much of the spending is determined by local authorities and may be deferred, the industry believes that enough will take place to give a much-needed boost.

Mr Ron Emery, director general of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, which has been reporting stagnant or declining order books, said: "The worst appears to be over. Civil engineering hopefully is facing an upturn."

The decision to allow water authorities to spend an additional £400 million on cleaning beaches by building more sewage works and long-fall sea outlets was welcomed, although there was still a fear, said Mr Emery, that this might be at the expense of other projects.

The decision to proceed with the Sizewell nuclear power station was also welcomed, but the federation remains circumspect about a long-term improvement in capital spending.

"As has been shown in the past, capital budgets can be most vulnerable to cuts when governments are unable to achieve other objectives in their spending plans."

The federation's latest workload survey shows that 75 per cent of companies have a similar or better order book than six months ago, compared with 62 per cent in the October survey. But almost one in 10 civil engineering firms are still without work on their books.

Firms with fewer than 100 workers report improvements in value and volume but the big companies are in a worse position than a year ago.



Sir Ian MacGregor: Is his name being used to concentrate the board's mind?

MacGregor floated for Eurotunnel job

By Teresa Poole, Business Correspondent

Sir Ian MacGregor, the former chairman of British Coal and British Steel, is among names being considered by Eurotunnel board members as a possible successor to Lord Penneock as joint chairman of the troubled consortium.

Although a controversial figure, Sir Ian is a firm supporter of a fixed link. As chairman of British Steel, he was one of the main architects behind the rival Eurotunnel proposal and was its chairman until the end of 1984.

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Asked why Leyland Trucks should be sold off without delay, Mr Graham Day, chairman of the Rover Group, said: "Our objective is to stop the cash drain."

With losses building up at the rate of more than £2 million a week, Mr Day is determined to secure a deal from either Daf of The Netherlands or Paccar of the US.

When he joined the troubled vehicle maker last May, the deal had only just settled on the Government's climbdown over plans to sell the truck maker and Land Rover to General Motors.

GM retreated from the negotiating table miffed and soon closed the British Bedford truck plants. All sides in the new merger talks thought, will want to avoid a public argument over the rival bids.

'Most Tory MPs favour big cuts in top tax rates'

By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

The Chancellor has been told that a majority of Conservative MPs are now strongly in favour of making large cuts in the top rates of income tax.

More backbenchers now favour a cut in the basic rate after the success of last year's 1p off, which was generally popular and is seen on the Tory benches as having put Labour on the defensive, forcing Opposition MPs to vote against tax cuts. There is still a sizeable lobby for increases in allowances rather than a cut in the rate, but the heat has gone out of that argument.

A small number of Tory MPs, including Mr Tim Yeo, secretary of the Conservative backbench finance committee, are arguing for cuts in national insurance contributions rather than cuts in income tax. They believe this would target relief more closely on those most in need and would have the political advantage of being more difficult for the Opposition parties to vote against.

Mr Nigel Forman, the committee's vice-chairman, is the most prominent proponent of increasing tax relief on employee share schemes. He wants tax relief to be extended to banks lending money to finance share schemes as well as to companies offering them.

Backbench support for profit-sharing is almost universal but no clearly defined view has emerged about whether it should be encouraged by tax relief.

MPs are not in favour of a further cut in stamp duty which the City wants.

The views of backbenchers are one of the important factors which Mr Nigel Lawson will take into account in framing his Budget on March 17.

Engineers expect 4% more work

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Leaders of Britain's civil engineering industry claimed today that months of government lobbying were beginning to bear fruit and that the industry was facing a more stable and optimistic future.

The industry says that extra spending on the infrastructure will mean an increase of about 3-4 per cent on its workload in the next few years.

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GM retreated from the negotiating table miffed and soon closed the British Bedford truck plants. All sides in the new merger talks thought, will want to avoid a public argument over the rival bids.

Leyland's financial record is enough to frighten off all but the most determined rival. In 1985, it made a loss of £103 million as accumulated losses rose to £605 million. Mr Day has said that a difficult decision on which bid offered the best financial deal and job security was unlikely as there would be little difference between Daf and Paccar on this basis.

There have been no clues to the nature of the rival bids but Mr Day stressed that a very flexible approach had been adopted, indicating that the truck operation could not be sold as a neat package.

What the predators are interested in is a modern range of trucks launched between 1980 and 1984 and an up-to-date assembly plant at Leyland. On the sidelines is the profitable Freight Rover van and light truck maker. Paccar was surprised when asked if it was interested in Freight Rover as part of a Leyland deal. There have been reports that Daf would buy the Birmingham factory as it already sells Shermans on the Continent.

Daf agreed to sell the light-weight Leyland Roadrunner truck through its 600 Continental dealers.

For the past two years, the two companies have worked closely together as the Dutch engineers evaluated and requested improvements to the Roadrunner. The deal suits Daf and draws on what Mr Day sees as Leyland's strengths - its lightweight trucks.

Daf has set up joint study groups with Leyland but the heavier Leyland Freight and Roadrunner trucks look most under threat in a Daf takeover. Daf is already among the top four heavy-weight truck manufacturers in Europe.

The rival Paccar camp admits that Daf leads in the negotiating, although it has offered the important carrot of selling up to 3,000 Roadrunners through its US dealers.

For the Americans, buying Leyland would provide the basis for a steady attack on Europe and important access to African and Middle-Eastern markets.

What Leyland Trucks needs more than anything are stronger sales on the Continent to ease its unhealthy dependence on the British market. Daf can deliver this but Paccar can only offer US sales in perhaps two or three years' time when the Leyland trucks have been re-engineered for the North American market.

How Leyland survives in the short term is of grave concern to the Rover Group. Mr Day may well decide that growth on the Continent has much less risk for Leyland than a belated debut in the American market and so the Dutch could soon be moving into Leyland.

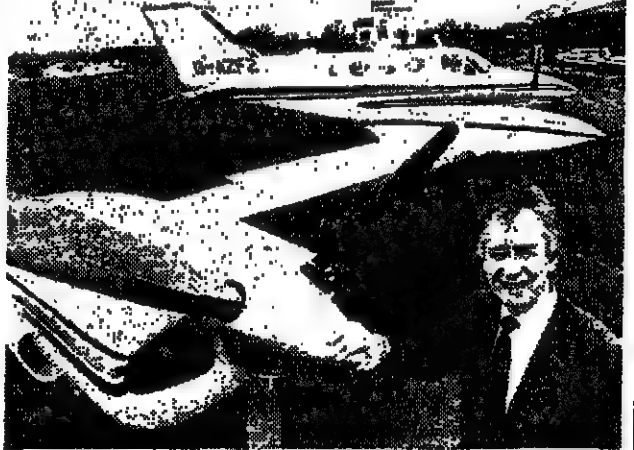
An announcement by Group Lotus on where it plans to build the factory which will make its new sports car has been delayed until the middle of next month.

EEC chief in G5 talks call

Mr Mark Eyskens, the Belgian finance minister and new chairman of the EEC finance council, has added his voice to calls for an early meeting of the Group of Five.

Mr Eyskens said agreement on stabilizing the dollar was an important preliminary to strengthening the European Monetary System.

"If agreement could be reached between the Western nations on the level of the dollar, for example at 1.8 to the mark, below which a floor level would be defended, the international financial markets would be much calmer."



Business on the wing: Mr Michael Spicer, the aviation minister, at Farnborough, Surrey, looking at facilities for light business aircraft. The South-east's facilities are needed urgently to fill the gap left by Heathrow and Gatwick airports, where capacity for business users is at a premium, he said.

to 118.6 million, or 16.5 per cent.

How much the British and overseas institutions will try to top up their holdings will be a significant factor in the opening demand for the shares.

There could also be strong demand from investors who applied for more than 100,000 shares. They received nothing from the allocation.

All those who applied for between the minimum of 400 shares and 1,500 shares received 200, those applying for between 2,000 and 5,000 will receive 250, between 6,000 and 10,000, 300, and between 15,000 and 35,000, 350.

Applications for more than 40,000 and less than 100,000 will receive 1 per cent of what they applied for.

Applications by employees and pensioners of BA will be met in full up to a maximum of 25,000 shares.

Talks behind 'stopping the Leyland cash drain'

Dutch may save Rover's day

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

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When he joined the troubled vehicle maker last May, the deal had only just settled on the Government's climbdown over plans to sell the truck maker and Land Rover to General Motors.

GM retreated from the negotiating table miffed and soon closed the British Bedford truck plants. All sides in the new merger talks thought, will want to avoid a public argument over the rival bids.

Leyland's financial record is enough to frighten off all but the most determined rival. In 1985, it made a loss of £103 million as accumulated losses rose to £605 million. Mr Day has said that a difficult decision on which bid offered the best financial deal and job security was unlikely as there would be little difference between Daf and Paccar on this basis.

There have been no clues to the nature of the rival bids but Mr Day stressed that a very flexible approach had been adopted, indicating that the truck operation could not be sold as a neat package.

What the predators are interested in is a modern range of trucks launched between 1980 and 1984 and an up-to-date assembly plant at Leyland. On the sidelines is the profitable Freight Rover van and light truck maker. Paccar was surprised when asked if it was interested in Freight Rover as part of a Leyland deal. There have been reports that Daf would buy the Birmingham factory as it already sells Shermans on the Continent.

Daf agreed to sell the light-weight Leyland Roadrunner truck through its 600 Continental dealers.

For the past two years, the two companies have worked closely together as the Dutch engineers evaluated and requested improvements to the Roadrunner. The deal suits Daf and draws on what Mr Day sees as Leyland's strengths - its lightweight trucks.

Daf has set up joint study groups with Leyland but the heavier Leyland Freight and Roadrunner trucks look most under threat in a Daf takeover. Daf is already among the top four heavy-weight truck manufacturers in Europe.

The rival Paccar camp admits that Daf leads in the negotiating, although it has offered the important carrot of selling up to 3,000 Roadrunners through its US dealers.

For the Americans, buying Leyland would provide the basis for a steady attack on Europe and important access to African and Middle-Eastern markets.

What Leyland Trucks needs more than anything are stronger sales on the Continent to ease its unhealthy dependence on the British market. Daf can deliver this but Paccar can only offer US sales in perhaps two or three years' time when the Leyland trucks have been re-engineered for the North American market.

How Leyland survives in the short term is of grave concern to the Rover Group. Mr Day may well decide that growth on the Continent has much less risk for Leyland than a belated debut in the American market and so the Dutch could soon be moving into Leyland.

An announcement by Group Lotus on where it plans to build the factory which will make its new sports car has been delayed until the middle of next month.

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THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Trust in Hanson

Tales are still filtering out about the brief and far-from-happy period last year when Lord Hanson's Hanson Trust owned Courage, the brewer. Gossiping with brewing analysts at a City presentation the other day, Australian John Elliott, who bought Courage from Hanson for £1.4 billion in September, confided that his predecessor had gone further than just ordering the historic collection of Courage family oil paintings to be valued - transferring two of the portraits to the Hanson headquarters in the process. He described how the canny Yorkshireman went into a director's office and demanded to know the value of a set of 12 prints hanging on the wall. "About £100 each but perhaps £2,000 for the set," he was told, prompting an order from Hanson that they be sold at once. "No you don't," came the director's riposte. "they're mine and I'm taking them home."

Still not satisfied, the aspiring Arthur Negus inspected another office and found its occupant sitting behind an impressive desk. "Antique or reproduction?" Hanson queried. "Reproduction," came the swift reply.



"Mother! It's one of ours!"

Uncharted

Standard Chartered is a bank without a future and that's official. Its forward-planning department is being abolished, less than a year after receiving assurances of increased support and resources. The economics department at its central office in Bishopsgate has also been axed. Cost-cutting exercises such as these have been going on since Standard defeated the hostile bid from Lloyds Bank last July - supposedly in an attempt to improve its pedestrian performance.

News of the latest cutbacks is likely to undermine staff morale further. In the last quarter of 1986, no fewer than 250 of the group's 5,000 British staff applied for voluntary redundancy.

● A visitor to the City admiring the new Lloyd's insurance building for the first time was heard to comment that it looked like a dairy. "Yes," replied his guide. "They've been milking it for years."

Fly on wall

What is really going on, I wonder, behind the discreet mahogany doors of Britain's most hallowed gentlemen's clubs? It is intriguing to note that Ernest Saunders, departed Guinness chief, Sir Jack Lyons, ex-adviser to management consultants Bain & Co and Lord Patrick Spens, former managing director of Henry Ansbacher, the merchant bank, are all members of the Carlton, one of the most conservative clubs in the capital.

Meanwhile down at the Royal Yacht Club in Southampton, Gerald Ronson, owner of the giant Heron Corporation which has just returned £5.8 million to Guinness, is a member, as is Christopher Reeves, who resigned as chairman and chief executive of Morgan Grenfell in the wake of the Guinness scandal.

Video nasty

You were bored with the speeches, you fell asleep reading the book, now be captivated by the film. CIPFA (the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) has made a 20-minute video on this year's public spending white paper. The idea, to save people from ploughing through the Treasury's turgid prose and confusing tables, is a sound one.

But the producers of the video clearly had a casting problem. An actor with the qualities to capture the complexities of the Nigel Lawson character probably does not exist. So the video is presented by Brian Redhead.

Carol Leonard

Louis Feraud: a licence to design profits



A Spanish-style blouse, with slightly padded shoulders, fitted waist and smooth black skirt, designed by Louis Feraud and selling for about £315

Ms Joan Collins, star of the *Dynasty* television series, chose a Louis Feraud design when, as Alexis Colby, she stood in the dock on trial for murder. Ms Priscilla Presley, her *Dallas* counterpart, in court on a murder charge at the same time, also chose a Louis Feraud design to see her through her ordeal.

Louis Feraud is one of the top Paris fashion houses. But there is little profit to be made in *haute couture* these days. It is estimated that the market for individually designed clothes comprises only 3,000 women.

Hence the growth of designer fashion, which satisfies the *couture* house's need to make money, while giving a broader spectrum of women the chance of owning, if not an original, a reasonably exclusive outfit.

The more copies a designer makes of any model dress or suit, the lower the price. The range of permutations is infinite, from the strictly one-off *couture* dress, which will cost between £8,000 and £10,000, to the chain store dress that makes no pretence at restricting numbers and where a good quality women's suit can cost well under £100.

Poised between the rarefied atmosphere of *haute couture* and the mass market is the world of designer fashion. The designers' ready-to-wear collections are aimed at the well-heeled woman and special occasion dressing from weddings to Ascot.

The marketing of such collections has to tread the tightrope between volume and exclusivity.

Few do this better than Louis Feraud Paris, owned equally by M Louis Feraud, *haute couture* designer and licensor, and Mr Lilo Fink who is

responsible for ready-to-wear. In most parts of the world, they sell the clothes direct to stockists.

In Britain, however, the Louis Feraud label is licensed and has not always been equated with designer chic. Six years ago, its products were better known for being delivered late, badly made and over-priced. This was because the company that owned the licence used the label on its own manufactured clothes and not on the genuine Feraud article.

In 1981, this company and two other fashion firms were bought by the man responsible for resuscitating Feraud's name in Britain - Mr Robert de Keyser.

When he bought the companies they were all virtually bankrupt. He had very little money and paid £1 for one of the companies, £1,000 for another and nothing at all for the third.

"I nearly managed to save one of them, but out of the rump came the Louis Feraud licence," Mr de Keyser said.

Recognizing its potential value, he set about rehabilitating the Louis Feraud name in Britain. In the past few years, he has identified and exploited a niche for these well-made, well-designed clothes.

The outfits are not cheap, but at about £450 for a three-

piece suit and blouse, they cost about half the price charged by many other *haute couture* houses for their ready-to-wear lines.

The difference is that Louis Feraud has aimed its products wholeheartedly at its chosen market. A single-minded pursuit of the chic, elegant woman aged 30-plus means that Feraud worldwide can now claim to be the biggest supplier of serious designer wear. The retail sales value for all Feraud designer wear tops \$500 million (£330 million).

The company that comes closest in concept is probably the American designer, Calvin Klein. But he has largely confined his sales to his home territory, and in Europe, Mr de Keyser sees little real competition to Louis Feraud. "Chanel and companies like it have only small sales in ladieswear," he said. "They have concentrated on licensing their names for use on perfumes and other branded luxury goods."

But he will give his name to Dior's ready-to-wear, apart from hosiery and menswear, is a disaster. They do not have enough good designers and are not sufficiently interested."

Mr de Keyser's success has attracted attention in the City and he has no shortage of merchant banks and stockbrokers trying to tempt him to bring his company, Argoross, to the market.

One obstacle he sees concerns the licence, for a fixed term, which expires in 1991. This licence was renegotiated in 1984, and the fact that he was allowed to keep it can be viewed as a vote of confidence from the Paris company.

Nevertheless, Argoross is still a one-product company, and furthermore, the licence stipulates that Mr de Keyser retains 52 per cent control. Even with these obstacles,

there are still plenty of City folk who would underwrite an issue.

But Mr de Keyser is not looking for an exit; he has ambitious growth plans. From a standing start six years ago, he expects turnover to grow to £7.7 million for the year to March, and he projects a further rise to nearly £10 million in the following year.

He plans to double turnover to £20 million in another five years. "The first £10 million is the easiest," he conceded. For while the business has undoubtedly grown and prospered, turnover growth has been helped by price rises related in part to the collapse of sterling against the mark (all the clothes are imported from Germany).

Apart from price rises, turnover growth is projected to come from three main areas: exports mainly to the Far East and some of the Caribbean; broadening the product range to market other "better end consumer products"; and what Mr de Keyser calls "corporate dressing."

Corporate dressing means selling clothes in quantity to corporations. For example, instead of television personalities such as Ms Esther Rantzen (a big Feraud fan according to Mr de Keyser) buying their clothes from department stores, he plans to offer the television company a wardrobe of Feraud clothes at a discount.

He will also supply up-market "uniforms" such as long black dresses to casinos. The threat remains that Louis Feraud may decide to operate the British market directly, as it does almost everywhere else. Such a prospect looks remote. But by the time the licence comes up for renewal, the company should be sufficiently diversified to be able to survive without it.

Carol Ferguson

COMMENT
Conspiracy against Europe's consumers

Nowhere is the creeping damage done by the European Economic Community's trade policies more clear than its attempts to keep out Japanese imports. It is, to start with, based on the false premise that, if the Community has a large trade deficit with Japan, this is somehow to the Community's disadvantage. As Adam Smith wrote with some anger in discussing just this issue two centuries ago, "nothing can be more absurd than this whole doctrine of the balance of trade". This has never been seriously challenged but still the fallacy is used to oblige European consumers to pay higher prices or buy inferior goods.

If the premise is wrong, the machinery to apply trade discrimination without infringing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is now piling folly upon folly. First there were Voluntary Export Restraints. These have the twin effect of obliging exporters to operate cartels and enabling them to make monopoly profits at the European consumer's expense.

More recently, the European Commission has been using the loophole provided by the anti-dumping clauses of Gatt. Dumping can certainly be a problem. The EEC is the world's worst offender, dumping food mountains regardless of cost and helping to put lower-cost producers out of business in the process.

Dumping is genuinely damaging because of its short-term nature. It is not a matter of competition but of spoiling the market and hence reducing the long-term supply to consumers.

Dumping is, however, now used as a euphemism for fierce, enduring competition. The verb "to trade" now conjugates: I compete, you dump. There is some legitimacy in it if imports are undercutting home producers at a loss to the exporter. But dumping is now being defined by protection officials by whatever particular form of price comparison is required to come up with the right answer. So, dumping orders were made against Japanese copier exporters last autumn even though they have had more than 80 per cent of the market for five years. In those circumstances, true dumping would be a suicidal policy for the exporters. Commission officials explained that increases in prices were far outweighed in importance by concern over the continued viability of home producers, several of which actually already act as importers.

Restraints and dumping orders can be justified by creating more jobs and investment within the Community. Japanese producers are encouraged to set up plants to assemble and ultimately manufacture the affected products

within the Community - as at the Nissan plant in Sunderland.

This is a dubious net benefit. It still tends to reduce competition and negates the natural trade corrective of the yen rising against European currencies. But importing capital and expertise does offer a genuine trade-off. Now, however, the Commission's executive has spotted inward investment as a loophole in its anti-dumping actions. It is attempting to apply the penal duties to components where manufacturers subject to anti-dumping duties set up assembly plants taking more than 20 per cent of components from the original exporting country. This should catch virtually any inward investment, since they normally start with a high level of component imports and gradually work towards local sourcing.

Only potential difficulties for customs officials operating the new component duties appears to be holding up this new Commission initiative. But this must seem an added advantage for the protectionists. They will wistfully recall how the French held up video-recorder imports by routing them through an obscure understaffed customs post.

Britain has attracted more than its share of Japanese inward investment and clearly stands to suffer disproportionately from the latest Brussels wheeze. Only this weekend Epson, whose computer printers are subject to dumping complaints, made it clear that the new plant it has just announced at Telford, Shropshire, could be severely affected. In particular, it would probably have to review plans to build a wider range of products at the new plant.

If allowed to proceed, therefore, the Commission would not only have raised prices to consumers but also obliterated the trade-off of importing capital, expertise and jobs. Only the vested interests of existing producers would be served.

Perhaps the Commission's officials should be instructed to stop drawing up new trade restrictions for a few months in order to read *The Wealth of Nations*. For Brussels is re-creating the Mercantilist system which Adam Smith discredited for all time. As he wrote, "the interest of the producer ought to be attended to only so far as it may be necessary for promoting that of the consumer... But in the mercantile system, the interest of the consumer is almost constantly sacrificed to that of the producer; and it seems to consider production, and not consumption, as the ultimate end and object of all industry and commerce."

Graham Searjeant

Financial Editor

US NOTEBOOK

The 'spend and borrow' policy drifts on and on

American policy towards the economy and the dollar is best described as one of drift, waiting for more news that would justify a big policy switch by the Federal Reserve. In the past week, a knee-jerk reaction by the currency dealers in response to some indications of better US economic growth - higher factory orders, higher January employment, a sharp rise in the index of leading indicators - provoked an improvement in the dollar.

The March rate for the mark, which had peaked at \$6.34 on January 28 had fallen to \$5.89 by February 6 - a drop of 4.3 in little more than a week. The March yen rate which had reached \$6.34 (150.7) on January 28 had dropped to 64.78 (154) on February 6, down 2.3 from the peak. This strength in the "investment dollar", reflecting primarily improved capital inflows, would have helped to strengthen the case of the "wait-and-see" advocates in the Fed, those who are fearful of the consequences of moving to a tougher policy.

Frightened by increasing reports of a clash over dollar policy between the Federal Reserve Bank chairman, Mr Paul Volcker, and Mr James Baker, the Treasury Secretary, the Administration leaked a report on Thursday, stating that Mr Volcker and Mr Baker see eye to eye on the dollar, something that their respective statements and actions belie.

Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve continues its policy of steady but substantial increases in bank reserves, at a time when the banking system is floating on an ocean of liquidity and is certainly not enjoying strong demand for loans. This weak loan demand is helping to propel the banks to move aggressively to obtain junk-bond refinancing business and marked increases in their holdings of securities.

During the past year there has been a progressive acceleration of the adjusted monetary base (currency plus bank reserves) from a compound annual rate of increase of 7.3 in the first quarter of



Baker and Volcker: confrontation, what confrontation?

1986 to 9.7 in the fourth quarter. This latter rate of increase has continued through January, as the Fed co-operates with the Administration's demand for continued economic expansion until November 1988, when President Reagan steps down. The resulting flood of unused bank cash is financing the speculative boom in stocks.

While the dollar drops, the Administration is fighting to subdue calls for protectionism.

'No evidence that Reagan is demanding that Americans tighten belts'

in Congress and to achieve a 1987 Trade Bill that the President will not need to veto. Some progress appears to be occurring.

All this is very nice but it leaves the big issues of fiscal chaos and monetary excess unresolved. It also appears that the Administration is preparing the nation for more large trade deficits this year.

The excuse now being proffered is that the US will enjoy stronger economic growth than Japan or West Germany this year, leading to a continuing record imports surplus.



Baker and Volcker: confrontation, what confrontation?

The Administration's "policy" remains one of persisting in blaming the German and Japanese governments for their failure to follow America down the path of over-consumption. There is no evidence of the Reagan Administration demanding that Americans tighten belts.

Instead, the new tax law has been the occasion for a flood of advertising by banks, encouraging consumers to hook the equity in their homes for tax-deductible loans to support the boom in consumption.

These loans seek to continue the very high growth rate of consumer debt in a world where the only tax-deductible interest payments that remain are those on home loans - up to the level of the original cost of the home plus improvements.

After last year's spending boom in which personal consumption rose almost twice as fast as real GNP, there had been expectations that this year consumption spending would drop by about 50 per cent. Clearly, the Administration and the Fed are indicating they want a continuation of the rate's progress of spend and spend - borrow and borrow.

America's relentless search for a free lunch continues apace.

Maxwell Newton



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A strong grip on democracy

Much has changed in Portugal since 1974, when the armed forces overthrew the dictatorship that had lasted for nearly 50 years. When the Prince and Princess of Wales arrive on Wednesday for a visit they will see an actively democratic country, which has been a member of the European Community since the beginning of last year.

Its economy is also beginning to grow, partly as a result of EEC membership, and had a good year in 1986. Portugal went through a bad patch in the aftermath of the revolution, but austerity measures began a recovery, and businessmen and industrialists are now responding to the challenge of the larger market.

Portugal is still, however, one of Western Europe's poorest nations, with worrying economic shortcomings, and most Portuguese do not have an easy life.

This is partly attributed to paralysis at the political level and the lack of decisive government: the electorate has tended to hedge its bets at successive general elections, not giving any party a clear majority; and the politicians have often been reluctant to undertake the surgery necessary to meet the challenge of modernizing the country.

Since November 1985 the country has had a government headed by Anibal Cavaco Silva, a 47-year-old economist trained at York University, who comes from the more conservative wing of the Social Democrat Party. But Cavaco Silva commands only 85 seats out of 250 in the single-chamber parliament, and only narrowly managed to avoid being dismissed last year.

In 1985 he came in announcing a bold, wide-ranging programme of reforms. Everyone imagined he intended to start trying to implement them and that then, when the opposition parties started cavilling, he would go to the country branding his opponents for "stopping him governing the



- Population: 10 million
- President: Mario Soares
- Prime Minister: Anibal Cavaco Silva
- Ruling party: Social Democrats
- Per capita income: \$2,000
- Inflation: 11.7 per cent
- Number of tourists: 13 million
- Tourism receipts: \$2,000 million

country" and seek a firm mandate.

But that is not what happened. As last year went by the government was repeatedly hindered, and sometimes obliged to forgo measures; and yet Cavaco Silva did not carry out his threat to go to the voters.

The opinion polls did not encourage the Social Democrats to take the plunge, and Cavaco Silva's critics increasingly accused him of settling into day-to-day administration. With Portugal then in its first year of EEC membership, that was in many ways task enough.

The trouble is that neither of the two formulae for giving the country a strong government has proved either successful or long-lived, though both have been tried.

Under Francisco Sá Carneiro, the Social Democrats' most powerful leader, a broad right-of-centre Democratic Alliance was formed and won a clear majority in 1980. But within months Sá Carneiro was killed in a plane accident, and the coalition slowly broke up in party infighting.

The other formula, a grand coalition of Social Democrats and Socialists, was attempted after the 1983 election. Mario

Soares, who has been President since last March but was then secretary-general of the Socialist Party, became Prime Minister.

A broad programme was drawn up, and an austerity package was implemented on the recommendation of the International Monetary Fund. But differences, especially among the Social Democrat leaders, made effective government impossible.

Soares sought to make what he saw as the historic goal of Portugal's joining the European Community the means of keeping the coalition alive; and on June 10, 1985, the accession treaty was signed in the historic Jeronimus monastery in Lisbon. But the Social Democrats broke up the coalition the next day.

This led to the October general election, in which the Socialists lost half their assembly seats, largely as "punishment" by the voters for the austerity measures.

Significantly, there was a 75 per cent turnout, demonstrating the Portuguese people's belief in democracy, sustained after almost 50 years of authoritarianism, and despite what politicians of all the parties have done with it. There have regularly been high turnout figures at elections; in February, 1986, in the presidential election, it was more than 78 per cent.

Portugal now has in effect two left-of-centre parties, the Socialists and the Democratic Renewal Party (PRD) led by General Antonio Eanes, the former President. They face two right-of-centre parties, the Social Democrats and a Christian Democratic party which calls itself Centre Democrat, though its leader is Adriano Moreira, a former overseas affairs minister under Salazar.

Yet while the Social Democrats and the Christian Democrats showed under Sá Carneiro that they can link up to form a government, and could well do so again, the democratic left's problem lies in the existence of a hard-line Communist Party with 37 MPs.



Politics and the people: Cavaco Silva in electioneering mood, and, above right, Algarve fishermen after the catch

The Communists are unacceptable coalition partners for either Dr Constancio or General Eanes.

Portugal's underlying problem of how to form stable governments is likely to occupy much of the country's politics this coming year. One reason for this is that 1988 will offer another legal opportunity to amend the 1976 constitution, "supervised" by the armed forces before they handed over power to the civilian politicians and still bearing traces of a left-wing revolutionary ideology.

It is thought that Cavaco Silva will want to go into such a reform process, which requires the calling of an election, in order to remove the constitution's Marxist-oriented provisions and give greater scope to private enter-

prise for modernizing Portugal.

A general election is therefore likely to be held either late this year or early next, called by Cavaco Silva at the moment he judges most favourable. By then he will have lasted for two years in office, itself an achievement in Portuguese politics.

The Socialists are also interested in changes to the constitution, seeing an answer to Portugal's difficulties in achieving stable government. They are attracted by a reform which would in effect introduce the West German constitutional practice whereby no government can fall unless an alternative one commanding a parliamentary majority is in the wings.

Richard Wigg

Trading on a tradition

When the Prince of Wales opens a British Trade Exhibition in Oporto on Friday, he will be building on a long tradition. Anglo-Portuguese trade has been one of the basic factors in the 600-year-old alliance between the two countries, celebrated on the anniversary of the Treaty of Windsor last year.

Today Britain has been overtaken as an exporter by other European countries. Both West Germany and France pulled ahead some time ago, and the latest Portuguese figures show Spain joining them at the head of the table, with Italy closing in on Britain and challenging it for fourth place.

But the opportunities are very much there. The aim of the exhibition, being mounted by the British Government, is to prompt British companies to seize them.

The reason for Britain's slippage is not so much a drop in its exports, which have remained steady. It is more that other countries have seized the new opportunities available now that Portugal is in the European Community.

Portuguese officials say they regret the situation, which they attribute to British exporters not having the "aggressive" approach of their competitors.

Portugal is a relatively small market, and not a wealthy one. But it is the country's very need to modernize that provides the openings. Portugal needs to develop its

economic infrastructure. It needs in particular to make its agricultural production more efficient.

It needs machinery for its sizeable textile industry, and the computers to streamline its workings.

Britain already sells Portugal machinery for specialized data processing equipment, in addition to oil and gas, road vehicles, machinery and office equipment, and chemical products.

The National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service has won a contract to carry out a study of fuel efficiency in Portugal. Simon Carves is to construct a grain silo at Trafara, across the Tagus from Lisbon. British Steel has

manufactured wood and cork products, and wine.

Sales of port, a long-established business, are still increasing; and there is a new emphasis on Portuguese table wines, red, white and *vinho verde*, whose sales have increased even more sharply.

The area in which Britain does predominate is investment in Portugal. This country was the largest foreign investor in 1985, and figures for the first half of 1986 show that it maintained that position. This is partly due to investment in the Algarve, with its tourist industry, and partly to some substantial investments in Portuguese industries by British companies.

Wiggins-Teepe bought a 42.9 per cent share in a pulp mill at Figueira da Foz in 1985; and in the same year Rio Tinto Zinc bought a 49 per cent share of a copper mine at Neves Corvo in the Bejo Alentejo. Tate & Lyle has bought out a number of Portuguese sugar-refining companies, and ICI has been involved for several years in the production of textile fibres in Portugal.

In the banking area, Lloyds has long been established in Portugal. It has now been joined by Barclays.

The Portuguese are glad of foreign investment, which helps to modernize their industry and which, they maintain, provides the investing companies with an efficient, low-cost operating base.

Peter Strafford



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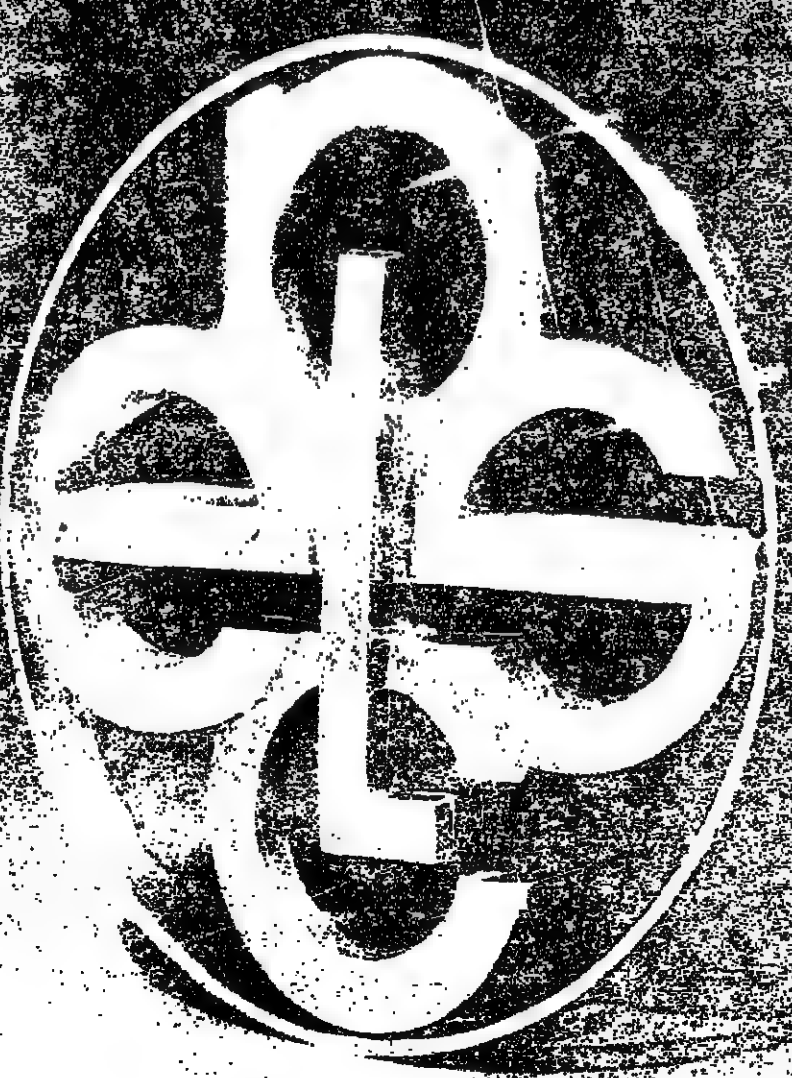
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White wines with the green name



Port certainly needs no introduction. Madeira has had its more fashionable moments, but it, too, has a solid market image. And those fizzy roses in funny bottles — well, say what you will, they sell. Marketing Portugal's table wines abroad, though, is another matter.

The trouble is, few European or American consumers have even heard of the demarcated regions where the best table wines come from in Portugal and, worse, the wines have little up-market footing.

The fault lies mostly with the way the Portuguese wine industry is organized. It is dominated by the cooperative system. The great majority of growers have neither the financial nor the technical means to produce and market their own wines, and so they sell their grapes or their new wines to cooperatives or private blenders and bottlers.

The system has done a lot to raise overall standards, but it has done so, inevitably, at

the cost of the cream. With a few exceptions, Portuguese wine districts have no equivalents of the great French châteaux to boost their reputation.

The Dão region in central Portugal is generally accepted to be the origin of Portugal's most distinguished red wines, but its best are not available to the general public.

The same could be said of

WINE

regions like Bairrada, which produces fine, fruity red wines, and Bucellas, famed for its dry white wines. The overall quality is generally excellent, but what is missing is the elite wine that can only be obtained by lovingly nursing the production from a small area and bottling it on the spot.

But things are changing. Peter Bright, director of enology at Joao Pires e filhos lda, thinks.

"There is definitely a conscious effort being made here to improve quality," he says, and the development of estate bottling is an important part

of it. We still have a long way to go, but it is happening."

One area where it has been happening for some time now, with notable results, is in the *vinho verde* region in the rainy, verdant north-west corner of Portugal known as the Minho.

Vinho verde's name is said to come from the emerald tones of the Minho landscape. The wines are light in alcohol — 9 degrees by volume is the standard strength — dry almost to the point of astringency, and have a slight prickle of effervescence given to them by a secondary malolactic fermentation which takes place after they are bottled.

The white *vinhas verdes* are a pale lemon in colour, and despite their dryness, have a fine, flowery taste. The dark, steely reds, which in fact make up the bulk of *vinho verde* production, are scarcely drunk outside the Minho region.

Most *vinho verde* is still produced in cooperatives and big blending firms, but the top quality wines come from *quintas*, the Portuguese name for an agricultural holding or estate.

Solar das Boucas, one of the biggest of the *quintas*, is owned by Albano de Castro e Sousa, a bon vivant who collects vintage American cars.

Senhor Castro e Sousa bought his 32-hectare estate 15 years ago, mostly, he says, with the intention of restoring the 18th-century mansion (*solar* means a noble old house or mansion) on it.

At the time the estate's

Problems arise in selling abroad

vineyards were producing a small quantity of red wine, but Senhor Castro e Sousa was persuaded by friends to plant some white vines, and has never looked back.

He has no trouble selling his wine domestically, but problems begin when he tries to sell abroad. "They think it's a funny wine in England," he says, "not to be taken seriously." A product with a name like green wine is bound to be looked at askance at first, he admits philosophically, but he is exasperated by the number of people who think that the wine is called "green" because the grapes are picked before they are ripe.

Vinho verde grapes are picked quite late, in fact, usually around the beginning of October. The wine is bottled early in March and is ready to go on the market by May.

Peter Collis

Though serious problems remain, Portugal's economic situation improved greatly in 1986, and the trend is expected to continue in 1987.

This was partly due to favourable external factors — the fall of the dollar, lower prices for oil and other raw materials, lower international interest rates — and partly to the effects of Portuguese entry into the EEC in January, 1986.

Portugal's imports of crude oil, cereals and oil seed, which it pays for in dollars, are responsible for 95 per cent of its trade deficit. The decline of the dollar and the price of oil permitted the country to save a billion dollars in 1986, even though its oil imports were up 15 per cent in tonnage over the previous year as a result of its industrial recovery.

There were large savings on cereals because international prices dropped and because the Portuguese were also able to increase local production and substitute some feeds for cheaper ones from Thailand. The decrease in world interest rates permitted a \$250 million reduction in Portuguese debt service payments on its \$17,000 million foreign debt. Portugal's entry into the EEC has, on the whole, had positive results. It has brought cash for much needed investment in infrastructure and it has opened up markets. It has also brought a new outlook both to businessmen and ordinary people.

The net result of incomes from the EEC brought benefits of £142 million. That money financed mostly roads and other regional development without immediate visible effects, but 1987 is expected to see this change somewhat.

Portuguese businessmen and industrialists are overcoming the paralyzing fear of the Community giant which took hold of them before entry. At the beginning of 1986, about 60 per cent of the companies in the Confederation of Portuguese Industry — CIP — said in a poll that they could not meet the EEC challenge. By the end of the year, only 35 per cent were still so pessimistic.

This is indeed a step forward for Portuguese industrialists. Senhor Rogério Martins, an engineer who was Minister of Industry before the 1974 revolution and later became economic adviser to Francisco Sá Carneiro when he was Prime Minister, describes them as having earlier been like "18th-century company owners with pre-industrial revolution mentalities."

At the same time membership of the EEC is allowing Portugal to interest foreign investors from Brazil, Japan and South Korea, looking for a door into the EEC. They are also interested in taking

Bad days for smugglers, good days for whisky

advantage of Portugal's low salaries.

Trade with the EEC has increased. Exports to the EEC went up 16.6 per cent in real terms during the first three quarters of 1986 over the previous year. But imports from the EEC grew 32 per cent, increasing the negative trade balance. West Germany, France and Spain had the largest percentages of the market. Britain ranked fourth with 7.6 per cent.

For the average citizen, the tangible proof of Portugal's being in the EEC is cheaper imported chocolate and whisky, and an abundance of

ECONOMY

lous for the poorest country in Europe to become a net contributor," says one.

One danger was averted in recent negotiations in Brussels between the EEC and the United States. The United States had threatened to impose restrictions on European imports because it claimed the entry of Portugal and Spain into the EEC was costing the United States \$400 million a year in lost grain sales. Under the agreement worked out, Portugal will be allowed to go

Unemployment still stands at 10 per cent. The public sector continues to absorb 50 per cent of the country's available finances.

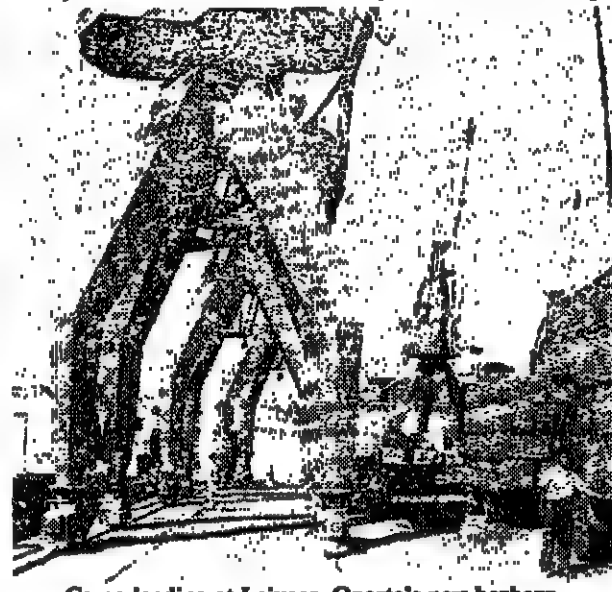
The textile industry as a whole is fighting for its life and even about to lose its tee-shirt to Far Eastern competitors. There is overt hunger in Lisbon's industrial belt, where the shipyards, steel mills, fishing industry and chemical plants are in dire straits. Many are on the verge of bankruptcy.

The country also still depends too heavily on emigrants' remittances — and emigrants are returning at the rate of 40,000 per year. What will happen in the future to the economy, when all of them come home, and the international situation with its falling dollar, cheap oil and low interest rates changes?

Martha de la Cal

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Cargo loading at Leixoes, Oporto's new harbour

Spanish and other European products in the supermarkets. An added effect was that EEC entry ruined business for smugglers, who had done a thriving business in electrodomestic equipment and other European products. They have had to re-think and concentrate on things like diamonds from Africa and

No visible effects from EEC money

radio batteries from Taiwan.

In spite of optimism in most quarters, there are still fears, however. Dr Silva Lopes, former head of the Bank of Portugal, has predicted that Portugal will become a net contributor to the Community in the next three or four years. Officials connected with the Community admit the risk exists, particularly because Portugal is still so backward in agriculture and may not be able to compensate for its imports with its own salable products. "It would be ridicu-

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Britons flock to get a share of the sun

The 200 kilometres of Portugal's southern coast of the Algarve,

with its fine, sandy beaches, Moorish architecture and mild climate, is attracting more and more British people who buy property either for retirement or as holiday homes.

Most buy apartments or villas in one of the developments that have year-round golf, swimming pools, tennis courts, restaurants, clubs, riding stables and many other facilities. But some are buying old, Algarve-style houses in the mountains above the beaches and restoring them.

The prices of property are higher on the Algarve than in Spain, but Algarve real estate agents claim the quality is better. There have also been fewer complaints from foreigners in Portugal about unscrupulous sales methods and time-sharing frauds than there have been in Spain, according to Edward Latham, the British lawyer sent by the EEC to investigate complaints.

There are an enormous number of developments to choose from on the Algarve. At the western end, there is the elegant Luz Bay Club — an almost totally British enclave — owned jointly by Sadler of Britain and Moreira of Portugal. Luz Bay has good club facilities and a wide selection of villas that range in price from £30,000 to £150,000. An average plot would be 2,000 sq metres.

East toward Portimão, on the beach, is the Praia do Vau tourist development, which recently won a gold award for its high standards. Praia do Vau has limited time sharing, but its British owners, the Emerson Group, plan to expand into the sale of houses, ranging between £60,000 and £90,000.

Around the town of Albufeira, famous for its white Moorish buildings, there has been a relatively uncontrolled spate of building, mainly for time-sharing.

In Albufeira, £2,000 pays for one week per year in a time sharing plan. Further east, near Quarteira, there is the gigantic Vilamoura project — the largest tourist development in Europe. It has the widest selection of property possible from one-room, self-contained units to large, luxury villas. Prices vary from

£20,000 for a studio to £250,000 for a luxury villa on a large plot with swimming pool.

Vilamoura has two 18-hole golf courses with another under construction; a gambling casino, riding stables, cinemas, clubs, restaurants and a yacht marina which is being expanded to berth another thousand boats.

Vilamoura even has its own landing strip for small aircraft. It is owned by Lusotur, a consortium of Portuguese banks.

Near Faro, the capital of the Algarve, and just over 20 miles from Faro's international airport, is the expensive Val do Lobo, started 25 years ago by the Costain group. Seventy per cent of its residents are British. The least expensive property would be a resale of a village house at £50,000. New two-bedroom units cost £80,000. Val do Lobo has a 29-hole golf course, beach, and

the Spanish border near Vila Real and Castro Marim, where construction will soon begin on the international bridge over the Guadiana river, which will join the two countries.

British people are also buying property in other parts of Portugal, mainly in the beach resort towns of Cascais and Estoril near Lisbon and in the fairy-tale town of Sintra — for centuries a favourite for British visitors — where mansions and palaces that have housed dukes and millionaires can be purchased for as little as £90,000 up to £500,000. At the same time people are buying small, rustic cottages or farmhouses for around £20,000 to renovate.

In Cascais or Estoril, a four-bedroom house will cost between £40,000 and £100,000.

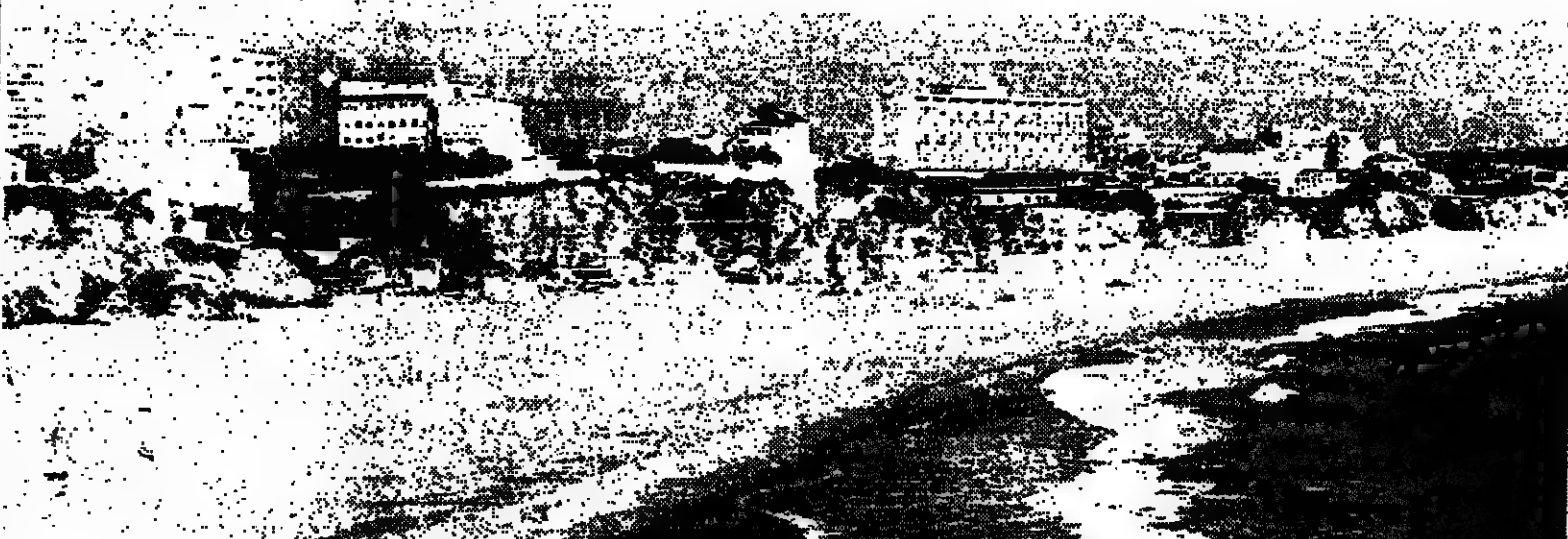
While there are excellent properties to be bought in Portugal, there are problems. Caution is the watchword. British and other tourists in the Algarve have complained to the police of harassment by young British people, hired by development companies on a commission basis to lure them into putting their money into dubious time-sharing schemes. At one time last summer there were about 1,400 on the streets of the main towns, accosting British tourists.

The Department of Trade and Industry in London has published a warning brochure on time-sharing called *Your place in the sun — or is it?* in which potential investors are warned to "sign nothing and pay nothing on a first visit". They are told to "beware of gifts and prizes" and "check the reliability of the resort".

A new law — decree law 38-86 — passed in March of last year has also affected the purchase of land by British people. It limits the size of land which can be bought by a non-resident foreigner to 5,000 square metres. Permanent residence takes five years.

Also, the Bank of Portugal has been demanding an on-site evaluation of land by local finance offices to prevent under-valuation for tax purposes. This has resulted in a huge jump in land prices. Deith Taylor, owner of the Trevo real estate company in the Algarve, believes that these restrictions have put a real damper on potential sales.

He says: "It seems to be a general move to reduce the amount of land in the hands of foreigners."



The visitor's Portugal: The Algarve resort of Praia da Rocha (above) and a typical property of the region.

Put up in a king's palace

TOURISM

For people who want to spend a holiday in Portugal in regions where this would not otherwise be possible, but at the same time want to enjoy maximum comfort, the best choice is to arrange tourist accommodation in private houses, which range from palaces where kings have slept, *palcos*, to large manor houses on estates, *quintas*, and restored, rustic farm houses, *casas antigas*.

There are about 110 of these accommodations around the country, with more being added all the time in a government-sponsored programme to help owners restore historic buildings and add modern facilities for tourism.

The greatest number and

A quiet, verdant land of hills

verdant land of hills and mountains with deep valleys. The sides of the hills are covered with vineyards that produce the port and *vinho verde* wines.

Its picturesque towns and villages have the biggest and most varied concentration of historic monuments in the country — churches, castles and monasteries, mainly Romanesque and Baroque.

Palaces and manor houses of the 16th to 18th centuries abound, many of which are open to tourists. *Casas* and *citeiros* and palaeolithic sites attest to the region's antiquity, as do the many Roman ruins.

The people in the Minho are cheerful and friendly, given to festivals, village dances, fireworks and religious processions in bright costumes. Their handicrafts are related to the life of the country people, fishermen and shepherds — handwoven rugs, embroidered linen tablecloths, hand-carved wooden chests and beds, granite statuary, tin lamps and pots, typical regional dresses, colourful glazed pottery, bone lace, silk

ox yokes, gold filigree, wicker and straw articles. The food of the region is interesting, but a bit heavy. Some typical dishes include *caldo verde* soup made of grated green cabbage; octopus with rice; *cozido a portuguesa* made of several kinds of meat boiled with vegetables; *rojões* a *minho* made of seasoned pork, tripe and a variety of

particular the rooster which has become the unofficial symbol of Portugal.

In the centre of the region is Braga, founded by Celts (the *Bracari*) in the first century BC. It was later dedicated to the Emperor Augustus in Roman times and became the hub of five important Roman roads. It has the oldest cathedral in Portugal and the famous Bom Jesus sanctuary at the top of hundreds of majestic steps.

Nearby is the city of Guimarães, the cradle of the Portuguese nation, which was the birthplace of Portugal's first king, who built his palace (now restored) there in the 10th century.

Only 90 miles east of Oporto, but in a different world, lies the Peneda-Geres national park, a wild country of mountains where deer, eagles, wildcats, wild boar and wolves run free. It has pic-

Oporto itself is an old city on the steep hills at the mouth of the Douro river, with ancient churches and monuments and its port wine.

North of Oporto, at the mouth of the Lima river, there is Viana do Castelo, which has been an important fishing and trading town. In the 15th century, Jews from Aragon in Spain turned it into a commercial centre. Also near Oporto is Espinho, a seaside resort with a casino. Just east is Barcelos, famous for its gaily painted pottery figures —

turesque old villages and pre-historic and Roman ruins.

Ponte de Lima, on the left bank of the Lima river, is dominated by a fine Roman bridge and mediaeval towers above the white houses of the town, and has some of the finest tourist manor houses in Portugal.

One of the oldest and most imposing is Paço de Calheiros. Its present owner is Count Francisco Lopes de Calheiros. Totally restored recently, the manor has retained all of its baronial splendour.

One of the most charming accommodations is the Moimbo de Estoril, a little watermill built in the 17th century near a Roman bridge over the Estoril river near Ponte de Lima.

In Viana do Castelo there are several impressive manor houses including Paço d'Anha, a centuries-old mansion on a large farm that produces *vinho verde*, and the sprawling, elegant, 17th-century Casa do Ameal.

In Guimarães, the Paço de San Cipriano is an imposing 15th century stone building with many pillars and towers. Ponte de Barca, also on the Lima river, Barcelos and most of the other Costa Verde towns have noteworthy manor houses.

There are manor houses all over Portugal, from the resort towns of Estoril, Cascais and Sintra near Lisbon to the beaches of the Algarve, to the rolling plains of the Alentejo and the high mountains in the north-east of the country.

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Salary according to age and experience on Burnham
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Please apply by letter to:
The Headmaster,
Stockport Grammar School,
Buxton Road,
Stockport,
Cheshire SK2 7AF
Enclosing a full curriculum vitae giving details of refer-
ences. Information on Stockport Grammar School and the
vacancy will be forwarded.HAILEYBURY &
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Vacancies exist for the following posts in
September 1987
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With a particular interest in human and economic
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To join a strong department and teach at all
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To teach English at all levels, including a
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All three appointments would suit young, en-
ergetic and well-qualified teachers, perhaps
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pate actively in the life of the school. Games
ability and, in at least one of these appoint-
ments, readiness to be involved in the School
C.C.F. would be additional qualifications.
Accommodation may be available.
Applications should be sent as soon as pos-
sible with curriculum vitae and the names of
at least two referees to The Acting Master,
Haileybury, Hertford, SG13 7NL, from
whom further particulars of each post may be
obtained.TONBRIDGE SCHOOL, KENT
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A qualified good honours graduate is required in
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seeking a first or second post. The person
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Tonbridge is an independent HMC boarding/day
school for 650 boys from 13 to 18.
Salary is Burnham plus, with accommodation for
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Applications with full curriculum vitae and the
names and address of two referees should be
sent as soon as possible to:
The Headmaster,
Tonbridge School,
Tonbridge, Kent TN11 1JP
King's House School,
Richmond, Surrey
(I.A.P.S. Day School)
TEACHER
Required for Summer Term 1987 to teach French up to Common
Entrance and Scholarship Standard. Candidates should be ex-
perienced. Salary Burnham Scale plus, Responsibility Allowance,
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For further particulars, and an
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The Secretary, St. Leonards
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Required for
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On the promotion of the present holder to
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jects. Further information may be ob-
tained from the Headmistress, to whom
letters of application, with full C.V. and
names of three referees should be re-
turned by February 21st, 1987.
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The department is one of the well-known schools and research institutions of Computer Science in Germany. It offers a complete programme in both theoretical and practical computer science, in close cooperation with national and international establishments of advanced technology. A wide spectrum of powerful computing facilities including latest mainframe architectures as well as workstation environments is available to support experimental research and teaching.

Applicants who fulfil the qualifications for taking a professional position should submit a curriculum vitae, a resume of experiences and interests and a list of publications not later than 15 March 1987 to the

Dekan der Fakultät für Informatik
Universität Karlsruhe
Postfach 6880
7500 Karlsruhe
Federal Republic of Germany

UNIVERSITY OF
GLASGOW
PRINCIPAL

Sir Alwyn Williams, FRS, PRSE, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, will retire on 30th September 1988.

The University Court invites any candidate of appropriate experience and background, or anyone wishing to suggest names for consideration, to write in confidence to The Chancellor's Assessor, Robert C. Smith, CBE, MA, LL.D., CA, not later than 31st March 1987.

Communications for Dr Smith should be sent to him, c/o The Secretary of the University Court, The University, Glasgow, G12 8QQ.

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JUNIOR
LECTURESHIP
IN LAW

Applications are invited for the above full-time post.

Salary scale: IR£11,255
X (9) IR£15,503.

Closing date for receipt of applications 12 March, 1987. Further information may be obtained from the Registrar, University College, Galway, Ireland.

UNIVERSITY
OF NOTTINGHAMBOOTS CHAIR OF
THERAPEUTICS

The University of Nottingham invites applications from registered medical practitioners for the Boots Chair of Therapeutics and Headship of the Department of Therapeutics in the Medical School. The salary will be within the clinical professional range with membership of UMS. An honorary consultant appointment with the Nottingham Health Authority will be associated with the Chair.

The successful applicant will be a general physician with an interest in a particular medical specialty and both the University and the authority accept that this will not necessarily be the same as that preceded by the current holder of the Chair (Professor Michael Langman). The professor should have an interest in the general field of appropriate, safe and economical prescribing of drugs and will be responsible for teaching clinical pharmacology.

Full particulars of the appointment, together with relevant documents concerning the Medical School, and application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Registrar and Secretary, Medical School, Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham NG7 2UH to whom applications should be returned by 14th March 1987.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

LECTURESHIP

The English Department intends to make a junior lectureship appointment in the Medieval field. An interest in Middle English Literature and, in particular, in Chaucer, is desired. Candidates who are able to teach the literature of later periods, the history of the language, or modern English language should make this clear.

Salary will be at the lower end of range £8,020 - £15,700 + £1,393 LA.

Candidates should submit 8 copies of their application giving names and addresses of two referees to Senior Assistant Secretary (Personnel), University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT.

Closing date: 12 March 1987.

WOLFSON
COLLEGE,
OXFORD
BURSAR

This post-graduate College in the University of Oxford invites applications from suitably qualified persons for the post of Bursar, which will become vacant at the end of the current academic year. The Bursar is responsible for the management of the College's financial and business affairs, for its general administration, including staff and pension matters, and for the College's major building and repair work. Catering, housekeeping, and allocation of accommodation are administered separately by the Domestic Bursar.

The appointment is expected to be on a full-time basis, with a salary in the range of £15-20K, but the College is willing to consider other arrangements. The post will be associated with a Fellowship of the College, which would entitle the holder to certain other emoluments.

Accommodation may be available. A starting date within the period July - September 1987 is envisaged, by arrangement with the successful candidate.

Further particulars of the post and the College may be obtained from the President, Wolfson College, Oxford OX2 6UD to whom applications should be sent by 6 March 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL
TEMPORARY
LECTURESHIPS
IN
ECONOMIC HISTORY
AND HISTORY

Applications are invited for a TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMIC HISTORY. Candidates should be specialists in any area of the economic history of the post-1850 period.

Applications are invited for a TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN HISTORY. Candidates should be specialists in early modern British history.

Both appointments are tenable for two years from 1 August 1987. The salary will be in the range £8,020 - £9,498.

Further particulars should be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, University of Bristol, Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH, to whom applications should be sent by 27 February 1987. Applications should take the form of a letter stating special academic and research interests, include the names and addresses of three referees and be accompanied by a curriculum vitae. Please quote reference JC.

UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING
TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN
POLITICAL STUDIES

Applications are invited for a temporary lectureship (tenable for one year from 1 September 1987) in the Department of Political Studies. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to honours teaching in British Politics and/or methodology; broader interests in Comparative Politics will also be an advantage. Salary within scale £8,020 - £15,700 (under review).

Applications, including the names of three referees, should be sent by 6 March 1987 to:

The Secretary,
University of Stirling,
Stirling, FK9 4LA
Telephone 0786 73171,
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From whom further details are available.

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For more information and an application form write to: Department of Trade and Industry, PM3A, Room 448, Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB.

The closing date for the receipt of completed application forms is 2 March 1987.



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London Weighting £726 per annum.

Application forms are available (see please) from: The Director of Educational Services (ref: Staffing/NO), Mercury House, Mercury Gardens, Romford RM1 3DR.

Applications and references received by 19th February will be considered for interviews to be held in early March. Applications and references received after 19th February will be considered for interviews at a later date.

Havering

LONDON BUSINESS SCHOOL
RESEARCH OFFICER
RESEARCH INTO THE
SERVICE ENCOUNTER

To work on an on-going stream of research into consumers' behaviour in the retail service encounter.

Candidates should possess a Masters Degree, or equivalent, in Business Administration with strong research skills. A strong grounding in marketing and environmental psychology, and a working knowledge of the analysis of experimental data with structural equation modelling is essential.

The project demands independent research and a Doctorate is therefore a pre-requisite.

Salary £10,143, inclusive of London Allowance.

Applications should be addressed to:

Dr. John Bateson,
London Business School,
Sussex Place,
Regent's Park,
London, NW1 4SA.

LONDON BUSINESS SCHOOL

Continued on page 32

ST. DUNSTON'S COLLEGE,

Cardiff, London, SE6 4TY
(Independent Day School)
for Boys aged 7 - 19

Required for SEPTEMBER 1987 due to retirement or promotion:

HEAD OF PHYSICS
DEPARTMENT:

HEAD OF MODERN
LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT:

GEOGRAPHER
to be second in Department:

Further details of each post obtainable from the Headmaster to whom application should be made, enclosing C.V. and naming two referees, by February 27th 1987.

UNIVERSITY
APPOINTMENTSST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)Appointment
of Dean

The Academic Board and Council of the Medical School propose to appoint a Dean on the resignation of the present Dean, Dr R.J. West MB BS MD FRCP DCH DSc on 31 July 1987. The School will be flexible with regard to the terms and conditions of appointment (for example whether full-time or part-time) in order to place the highest priority on finding the most suitable candidate for the post which it is envisaged will be for a period of three years in the first instance, renewable for a further period of three years. Persons, preferably medically qualified, of appropriate seniority with substantial experience of teaching, research and academic administration who might wish to be considered for the post, or persons wishing to bring such candidates to the attention of the Search Committee, are invited to write in confidence to Dr J. A. Pirih, Chairman of the Academic Board, Department of Anatomy, St. George's Hospital Medical School, Cranmer Terrace, Tooting, London SW17 0RE, from whom further particulars are available. The Search Committee hopes to consider suitable persons by 31 March 1987.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD
DOMESTIC BURSAR

Applications are invited for the post of Domestic Bursar to be responsible to the Bursar for the day-to-day administration of the domestic activities in the College, i.e. catering, accommodation and conference facilities. It is expected that the successful candidate will have considerable managerial experience in the catering industry, hotels, or other residential establishments.

Salary up to £16,500. Pension Scheme and other benefits (which include membership of the Senior Common Room). Further particulars and application forms available from the Bursar, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, OX1 4JF; applications must be returned to him by 27 February 1987.

LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

FED UP! SO AM I, WITH SECRETARIES WHO WANT TO BE SOMETHING ELSE, I NEED A SECRETARY WHO WANTS TO BE A SECRETARY

A good secretary (are there any?) is the most important person in my firm apart from myself (sometimes including myself). I am MD of the finest foreign exchange and gold consultancy in the world. You want glamour? Is there anything more glamorous than gold? Yes, our office. You must be numerate, accurate, able to spell (A is 'O' level Maths and English) and you are even allowed to have a university degree. S/H. audio, WP (preferably Compucorp), TX, jolly, good phone manner, good with clients, good memory, extremely well dressed and devoted to me (and laugh at my jokes).

Salary: Name it. Age! 20-40 and this could be only your second job. CV's please:

Brian Marber,
Princes House,
36 Jernyn Street,
London, SW1 6DT.

PERSONABLE PA IN PROPERTY - £13,000

Partner of national wide Chartered Surveyors seeks a PA of considerable charm and pleasant personality. Must be able to handle all correspondence and social. 100% office skills. Must. Age 25 to 40.

NUMERATE, ARTICULATE, ENTHUSIAST

Leading light of small British City stock-broking co. needs an assistant looking for a career. A real interest in international financial markets and 80/80 skills are necessary for this genuine challenge. Age 24 to 35.

To complete these pictures, please contact Lindsay Anderson or Rosemary Whitfield

01 631 0902

JIGSAW

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

COME RACING

Charming Financial Controller of well-known racing body seeks well educated Secretary with good shorthand and typing skills.

Beat the others to the finishing post and ring Caroline Buttle on 01 405 5346

ARCHITECTS' SECRETARY

A personable, energetic and capable secretary with good skills is required for a busy family practice at a large architectural office in Camden Town. Salary c. £7,500.

Please telephone Nicky Gibbs on 01 485 4161 for further information or write with CV to:

The Partnership Secretary, Sheppard Robson, 77 Parkway, Camden Town, London, NW1 7PU.

TV NEWS DESK SEC

Exciting opportunity for a bright sec to join hectic TV News Desk. Involving role, dealing with journalists, production teams, press and the general public.

Excellent skills 100/50 and a geographical knowledge of the London area are essential.

Interior Design Sec £9,000

Lively sec with lots of enthusiasm and energy to join two Senior Directors of top consultancy. Lots of scope for involvement.

01 378 6240

DIRECTION

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

25 MARK LANE, LONDON WC2

£15,000 + COMPANY CAR

PA TO CONSTRUCTION COMPANY M.D. PARK ROYAL, NW10

We need someone intelligent, hardworking, well organized, unapproachable and with impeccable skills. This is a very busy position and the candidate must have the ability to cope with a fast pace.

Call or send CV to Susan Beck, Williams & Partners, 1st Floor, 100 Strand, London WC2R 0JF.

01 965 7745

(No agencies please)

UNIQUE AND EXCITING OPPORTUNITY

Exists for a talented intelligent Sec/PA with solid verifiable experience to join semi-competitive Mayfair office. It is envisaged that the successful applicant will be a 25-35 and currently earning in the region of £10,000. Light bookkeeping and second language useful but personality and poise are important for this position. Highly recommended by incumbent.

Commence March

Please send C.V. with hand written letter to BOX F14

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01 965 7745

(No agencies please)

CHAIRMAN'S SEC PA

£17,000 + BENES

Top level experience, skills (top 100/50) and presentation. Must be able to handle all correspondence and social. 100% office skills. Must. Age 25 to 40.

Apply to: Emma Mills Parfitt, 242 3278 (Any)

01 378 6240

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01 965 7745

(No agencies please)

DIRECTORS' SECRETARIES

ADVANCE TO MAYFAIR COLLECT £14,000

The dynamic Chairman of this successful Property Development Group is looking for a PA with real flair. The small London office sits at the hub of a nationwide business and needs a true professional to take control. Immaculate presentation and skills will lead to Go.

01-629 9323

PA to Director of leading Blue-Chip International Design Company Good salary and an eye for detail as well as a good sense of humour and a confident busy phone manner. No team, friendly, business office with a good chance to get involved in the growth of a busy and fun company. Good suit.

PA Sec for small highly reputable Research Company overseas from a home, house, typing, telephone, office systems with a good chance to get involved in the growth of a busy and fun company. Good suit.

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WORK IN FRANCE

£12,000 plus relocation costs

The French MD of an international company is looking for a graduate or A level English mother tongue with English and preferably French fluency.

Your day will be very busy as you will also be working for the Personnel Director, and you should feel confident about the challenge of a totally French environment. In addition to normal recruitment duties, you will often be asked to translate in language de Shakespeare.

The locale is friendly, accommodation is easy to find, and the 50 slopes are near at hand. Early availability an advantage.

'Person aggrieved' over trade mark

In re Warrington Inc's Application
Before Lord Justice Purchas,
Lord Justice Neill and Lord Justice Balcombe
[Judgment February 5]

An applicant for rectification of the Register of Trade Marks might be a "person aggrieved" by an entry in the register, and hence have *locus standi*, notwithstanding that he had sought relief under the provisions of the Act which he was entitled to.

The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment, allowing an appeal by the applicant, Warrington Inc (formerly Greb Industries Ltd), from an order of Mr Justice Neill, dated February 12, 1985, had allowed an appeal by Kodak Ltd against the decision of the Assistant Registrar of Trade Marks, on March 9, 1984, to amend the specification of the trade mark No 462,429 so as to exclude footwear from the goods to which it applied.

Section 26(1) of the Trade Marks Act 1938 provides: "... a registered trade mark may be taken off the register in respect of any of the goods in respect of which it is registered on an application by any person aggrieved ... on the ground ... (a) that up to the date of the application a continuous period of five years or longer elapsed during which the trade mark was ... registered ... and during which there was no bona fide use thereof in relation to those goods by any proprietor thereof for the time being: Provided that ... the tribunal may refuse an application made under paragraph (a) ... relation to any goods if it is

shown that there has been, before the relevant date or during the relevant period, bona fide use of the trade mark by a proprietor thereof for the time being in relation to goods of the same description, being goods in respect of which the trade mark is registered."

Mr Alastair Wilson for the applicant, Mr Simon Thorley for Kodak Ltd, and Mr J. BALCOMBE said the name "Kodak" had since 1925 been protected by *inter alia*, Trade Mark No 462,429 which applied to all articles of clothing.

The applicant, a Canadian company, had applied to register the trade mark "Kodak" in the United Kingdom in respect of boots, shoes and slippers and, in pursuance of that application, had applied for the removal of the entry in respect of Kodak's mark on the ground that it had not made bona fide use of it in respect of clothing in the previous five years and that the applicant was a person aggrieved by the entry wrongly remaining on the register.

The assistant registrar had rejected Kodak's preliminary point that the applicant was not a person aggrieved in that its application sought total removal of the mark, whereas the applicant's evidence showed that it was only interested in boots, shoes and slippers. Finding that there had been no use of the mark in relation to such footwear, he had amended the specification to exclude footwear.

Surety covenant passes without mention

Coastplace Ltd v Harley and
Before Mr Justice French
[Judgment February 3]

The benefit of a covenant of surety passed on the assignment of a reversion without express mention or express assignment.

Mr Justice French so held in the Queen's Bench Division in finding a preliminary point of law in favour of the plaintiff.

Miss Caroline Hutton for the plaintiff, Mr Paul De La Piquette for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE FRENCH said the case concerned a preliminary point of law in which the facts were agreed.

By a lease dated November 24, 1978 between the landlords, the Portman Family Trusts, and the original tenants, Taylor and Wishart Ltd, and the original surety, Mr William Wishart, the landlords granted the tenants a lease of 6 Duke Street, Westminster, for 11 years.

In the lease "landlord" was defined as including "the per-

sons from time to time entitled to the reversion immediately expectant upon the determination of the said term."

The original surety covenanted with the landlords and their successors in title that the surety would pay the rent in the event of the tenants failing to do so.

On an unspecified date but after the grant of the lease, the Portman Family Trusts assigned the reversion to the Berkeley Trustees.

By a deed of licence dated November 11, 1982 between the Berkeley Trustees, the original tenants and their assignees, Larchwood Properties Ltd, the Berkeley Trustees licensed the original tenants to assign their lease to Larchwood Properties Ltd on terms and conditions set out in the deed of licence which provided for two new sureties, Mr William Wishart and Mr William Wishart, the landlords granted the tenants a lease of 6 Duke Street, Westminster, for 11 years.

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Gas powered revolver is a firearm

Regina v Thorpe
Before Lord Justice Stephen
Before Lord Justice Neill
Before Lord Justice Turner
[Judgment January 29]

A Crossman model 387.177 revolver with six chambers for pellets that could be shot out of the barrel by the release of compressed carbon dioxide from a disposable cylinder within the butt was a firearm within section 1(1)(a) of the Firearms Act 1968 and was not exempted from requiring a firearm certificate as a "toy weapon" within section 1(3)(b), even though the pellets were discharged with a kinetic energy of only 2 ft. lb.

The maximum permissible kinetic energy for an exempted air pistol under the Firearms Act 1968 was 4 ft. lb. (SI 1969 No 47) was 6 ft. lb.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by Stephen Thorpe, aged 27, of Northolt, Middlesex, from conviction at Isleworth Crown Court (Mr Recorder Langley and a jury) of possessing a firearm without a firearm certificate. He was conditionally discharged for 12 months and a forfeiture order was made in respect of the revolver.

MR JUSTICE KENNETH

MR Matthew Pascall, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant, Mr Paul Clark for the Crown.

THE ACTION of a trial judge in granting a request made by a jury, after it had retired, that it should be provided with a map amounted to a material irregularity where the map had not been part of the evidence in the trial and where given the opportunity of cross-examination it was not used.

Lord Justice Watkins (sitting with Mr Justice Kenneth Jones and Mr Justice Turner) so stated on February 3 when the Court of Appeal, applying the proviso to section 2(1) of the Criminal Appeal Act 1968, dismissed the appeal of Horatio Gerald Thomas against his conviction on August 19, 1986 at Southampton Crown Court (Judge Starforth QC and a jury) of unlawful possession of a firearm.

His LORDSHIP said that the judge's action ran counter to all guidance that had been given on how a jury's request should be dealt with, and introduced two errors in principle.

However, there was no reason to suppose that the provision of the map made any difference to the jury's consideration of the appellant's guilt, and there had been no miscarriage of justice.

Granting jury request was irregular

Regina v Thomas (Horatio Gerald)

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Interest blot on justice at tribunals

Caledonian Mining Co Ltd v
Bennett and Another

When dismissing an employers' appeal from an industrial tribunal's award of redundancy payments, the Employment Appeal Tribunal (Mr Justice Popplewell, Mr R. H. Phipps and Mr E. H. Webb) said on February 5 that it was a blot on the administration of justice that interest on a monetary award which was available to parties in the High Court, was not available to litigants before an industrial tribunal.

MR JUSTICE POPPLEWELL said that the employees had been dismissed over three years ago and had therefore been kept out of their money for that time. The time it had taken for the matter to be resolved was not due to any fault of theirs.

The introduction of interest did not require primary legislation and involved no expenditure of money from public sources.

Successive presidents of the appeal tribunal had pointed out that it was a blot on the administration of justice and it was to be hoped that at an early stage those who were responsible for the administration of industrial relations law would remedy the deplorable situation.

MR JUSTICE PARKER

MR Stewart Boyd, QC and Mr Michael Collins for the owners, Mr Timothy Young for the claimants.

THE COURT OF APPEAL dismissed an appeal by the owners of the vessel A P 1 from Mr Justice Neill's decision on June 5, 1986, dismissing their appeal from two arbitrators who on February 14, 1986, decided a preliminary point on the construction of the charterparty in favour of the charterers.

MR JUSTICE PARKER said that it was clear the parties were aware that the voyage would be conducted in a war risks area, with the three possible discharging ports, Bandar Abbas, Bandar Basrah and

Bandar Khomeini, each progressively nearer to the main theatre of the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

There was no express safe port warranty such as had existed in, for example, *The Mary Lou* [1981] 1 Lloyd's Rep 272, nor could such a warranty have been implied.

But it was argued that the provision in box 11 of the amended Gencon form of charterparty for "1/2 safe berth" was as extensive as a safe port warranty, perhaps more extensive, and covered the whole of the approach voyage.

But his Lordship could find no support for that contention in either *The Evia* (No 2) [1983] 1 AC 736 or the definition of "safe port" in the *Eastern City* [1958] 2 Lloyd's Rep 127, 131.

The only express promise made was that at the time the order was given to proceed to a particular berth that berth was prospectively safe, that promise could not be broken before the obligation to nominate the berth arose and thus would not cover the approach voyage.

Lord Justice Bingham and Sir Denys Buckley delivered concurring judgments.

Solicitors: Holman Fenwick & Wiltan; Middleton Potts & Co.

THE COURT OF APPEAL

Safe approach not part of safe port warranty

Atkins International HA of
Vaduz v Islamic Republic of
Iran Shipping Lines

Before Lord Justice Parker,
Lord Justice Bingham and Sir
Denys Buckley
[Judgment February 2]

In the absence of an express safe port warranty, an express safe berth warranty in a voyage charterparty did not render the charterers liable for war damage occurring while the vessel was still approaching the port and before a berth had been nominated.

THE COURT OF APPEAL dismissed an appeal by the owners of the vessel A P 1 from Mr Justice Neill's decision on June 5, 1986, dismissing their appeal from two arbitrators who on February 14, 1986, decided a preliminary point on the construction of the charterparty in favour of the charterers.

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Moorhouse shatters the one-minute breaststroke barrier

From Roy Moor, Bonn

Britain's Adrian Moorhouse yesterday shattered one of the great barriers of world sport: the one-minute mark for 100 metres breaststroke.

In winning the final at the Arena International short course meeting, he shattered the world best time with 59.75sec. No swimmer had ever swum under the minute for the event, and distinguished international delegates were comparing the feat with that of Roger Bannister's first sub-4min mile on the track.

However, Moorhouse's remarkable world-best achievement will never be ratified as an official world record, because it was over the short-course 25m pool rather than the Olympic 50m length, and gives competitors the benefit of three push-offs rather than one.

His victory was so decisive that his great rival, Victor Davis, of Canada, had difficulty in believing he had been so completely eclipsed. Davis took the silver with 60.50 and Rolf Beab, of West Germany, who held the previous world record at 60.30, the bronze in 60.90.

The triumph over Davis was all the sweeter for the British champion because it

was the Canadian who was awarded the world title for the distance in Madrid last summer when Moorhouse experienced a disputed technical disqualification.

Moorhouse, aged 22, from Leeds said last night: "I have never had doubts since that Madrid disappointment that I am the world's best breaststroke swimmer over 100m, and I am truly delighted to have proved it, particularly to Davis."

"As my training and racing had been going well in recent months I thought I had a chance of going through the minute barrier, and it is most satisfying to have done so by this margin."

A fine start helped Moorhouse to edge ahead after a dozen strokes, and he turned marginally in front of Davis at 28.2sec at the half-way, which brought an instant gasp from the packed spectators. Desperately as Davis tried to pull back the lost water, Moorhouse steadily widened the gap to earn the most explosive applause of the three days of competition, when the electronic scoreboard registered his achievement.

Dejected as Davis looked when he walked off with his

silver medal, he at least had the satisfaction of crossing the Atlantic with a world record 2:08.82 when winning the previous day's 200m breaststroke, in which Moorhouse did not compete. Both withdrew from the 50 metres final to conserve their energies for their long awaited head-to-head clash over the 100 metres.

Thiefish Olympic coach, Paul Hickson, said of Moorhouse's swim: "It was one of the outstanding performances in the history of British swimming. I'm looking for him to repeat it in next year's Olympic final in Seoul."

Kevin Boyd, the only other British competitor to win a medal at this world class festival of swimming with his third place in the 400 metres freestyle on Saturday, showed good form in yesterday's 200m breaststroke with a 2:03.23. But this was still not good enough to get him into the final. Only the top six qualifiers went through and the 6ft 7in Tyndesider was the eighth fastest.

RESULTS: Men: 4x100 medley relay: 1. West Germany (3min 37.58), 2. United States (3:40.81), 3. West Germany (3:43.30), 400m individual medley: 1. T. Darny (AUS), 4min 52.50, 2. J. Clancy (AUS), 4:54.15, 3. J. Szabo (HUN), 4:59.00, 800m freestyle: 1. S. Pfister (GER), 7:43.00, 2. R. Henkel (GER), 7:43.00, 3. L. Dornier (GER), 7:52.51, 1500m freestyle: 1. S. Pfister (GER), 17:44.22, 2. R. Henkel (GER), 17:43.00, 3. L. Dornier (GER), 17:52.51, 200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 59.75, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 60.50, 3. R. Beab (GER), 60.90, 400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 2:08.82, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 2:10.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 2:11.00, 600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 3:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 3:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 3:07.00, 800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 4:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 4:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 4:07.00, 1000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 5:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 5:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 5:07.00, 1200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 6:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 6:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 6:07.00, 1400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 7:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 7:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 7:07.00, 1600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 8:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 8:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 8:07.00, 1800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 9:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 9:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 9:07.00, 2000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 10:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 10:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 10:07.00, 2200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 11:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 11:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 11:07.00, 2400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 12:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 12:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 12:07.00, 2600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 13:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 13:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 13:07.00, 2800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 14:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 14:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 14:07.00, 3000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 15:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 15:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 15:07.00, 3200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 16:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 16:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 16:07.00, 3400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 17:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 17:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 17:07.00, 3600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 18:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 18:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 18:07.00, 3800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 19:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 19:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 19:07.00, 4000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 20:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 20:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 20:07.00, 4200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 21:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 21:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 21:07.00, 4400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 22:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 22:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 22:07.00, 4600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 23:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 23:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 23:07.00, 4800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 24:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 24:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 24:07.00, 5000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 25:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 25:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 25:07.00, 5200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 26:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 26:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 26:07.00, 5400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 27:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 27:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 27:07.00, 5600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 28:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 28:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 28:07.00, 5800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 29:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 29:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 29:07.00, 6000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 30:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 30:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 30:07.00, 6200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 31:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 31:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 31:07.00, 6400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 32:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 32:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 32:07.00, 6600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 33:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 33:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 33:07.00, 6800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 34:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 34:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 34:07.00, 7000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 35:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 35:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 35:07.00, 7200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 36:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 36:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 36:07.00, 7400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 37:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 37:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 37:07.00, 7600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 38:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 38:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 38:07.00, 7800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 39:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 39:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 39:07.00, 8000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 40:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 40:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 40:07.00, 8200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 41:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 41:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 41:07.00, 8400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 42:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 42:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 42:07.00, 8600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 43:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 43:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 43:07.00, 8800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 44:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 44:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 44:07.00, 9000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 45:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 45:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 45:07.00, 9200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 46:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 46:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 46:07.00, 9400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 47:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 47:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 47:07.00, 9600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 48:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 48:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 48:07.00, 9800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 49:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 49:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 49:07.00, 10000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 50:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 50:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 50:07.00, 10200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 51:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 51:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 51:07.00, 10400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 52:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 52:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 52:07.00, 10600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 53:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 53:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 53:07.00, 10800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 54:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 54:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 54:07.00, 11000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 55:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 55:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 55:07.00, 11200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 56:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 56:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 56:07.00, 11400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 57:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 57:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 57:07.00, 11600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 58:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 58:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 58:07.00, 11800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 59:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 59:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 59:07.00, 12000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 60:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 60:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 60:07.00, 12200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 61:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 61:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 61:07.00, 12400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 62:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 62:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 62:07.00, 12600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 63:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 63:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 63:07.00, 12800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 64:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 64:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 64:07.00, 13000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 65:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 65:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 65:07.00, 13200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 66:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 66:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 66:07.00, 13400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 67:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 67:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 67:07.00, 13600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 68:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 68:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 68:07.00, 13800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 69:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 69:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 69:07.00, 14000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 70:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 70:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 70:07.00, 14200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 71:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 71:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 71:07.00, 14400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 72:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 72:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 72:07.00, 14600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 73:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 73:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 73:07.00, 14800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 74:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 74:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 74:07.00, 15000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 75:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 75:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 75:07.00, 15200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 76:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 76:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 76:07.00, 15400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 77:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 77:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 77:07.00, 15600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 78:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 78:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 78:07.00, 15800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 79:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 79:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 79:07.00, 16000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 80:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 80:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 80:07.00, 16200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 81:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 81:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 81:07.00, 16400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 82:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 82:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 82:07.00, 16600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 83:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 83:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 83:07.00, 16800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 84:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 84:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 84:07.00, 17000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 85:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 85:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 85:07.00, 17200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 86:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 86:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 86:07.00, 17400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 87:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 87:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 87:07.00, 17600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 88:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 88:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 88:07.00, 17800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 89:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 89:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 89:07.00, 18000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 90:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 90:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 90:07.00, 18200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 91:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 91:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 91:07.00, 18400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 92:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 92:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 92:07.00, 18600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 93:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 93:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 93:07.00, 18800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 94:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 94:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 94:07.00, 19000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 95:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 95:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 95:07.00, 19200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 96:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 96:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 96:07.00, 19400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 97:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 97:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 97:07.00, 19600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 98:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 98:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 98:07.00, 19800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 99:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 99:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 99:07.00, 20000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 100:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 100:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 100:07.00, 20200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 101:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 101:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 101:07.00, 20400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 102:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 102:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 102:07.00, 20600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 103:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 103:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 103:07.00, 20800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 104:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 104:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 104:07.00, 21000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 105:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 105:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 105:07.00, 21200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 106:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 106:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 106:07.00, 21400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 107:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 107:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 107:07.00, 21600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 108:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 108:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 108:07.00, 21800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 109:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 109:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 109:07.00, 22000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 110:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 110:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 110:07.00, 22200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 111:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 111:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 111:07.00, 22400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 112:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 112:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 112:07.00, 22600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 113:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 113:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 113:07.00, 22800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 114:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 114:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 114:07.00, 23000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 115:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 115:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 115:07.00, 23200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 116:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 116:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 116:07.00, 23400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 117:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 117:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 117:07.00, 23600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 118:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 118:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 118:07.00, 23800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 119:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 119:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 119:07.00, 24000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 120:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 120:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 120:07.00, 24200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 121:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 121:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 121:07.00, 24400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 122:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 122:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 122:07.00, 24600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 123:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 123:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 123:07.00, 24800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 124:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 124:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 124:07.00, 25000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 125:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 125:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 125:07.00, 25200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 126:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 126:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 126:07.00, 25400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 127:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 127:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 127:07.00, 25600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 128:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 128:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 128:07.00, 25800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 129:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 129:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 129:07.00, 26000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 130:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 130:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 130:07.00, 26200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 131:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 131:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 131:07.00, 26400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 132:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 132:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 132:07.00, 26600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 133:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 133:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 133:07.00, 26800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 134:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 134:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 134:07.00, 27000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 135:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 135:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 135:07.00, 27200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 136:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 136:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 136:07.00, 27400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 137:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 137:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 137:07.00, 27600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 138:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 138:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 138:07.00, 27800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 139:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 139:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 139:07.00, 28000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 140:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 140:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 140:07.00, 28200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 141:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 141:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 141:07.00, 28400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 142:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 142:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 142:07.00, 28600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 143:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 143:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 143:07.00, 28800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 144:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 144:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 144:07.00, 29000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 145:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 145:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 145:07.00, 29200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 146:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 146:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 146:07.00, 29400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 147:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 147:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 147:07.00, 29600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 148:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 148:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 148:07.00, 29800m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 149:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 149:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 149:07.00, 30000m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 150:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 150:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 150:07.00, 30200m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 151:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 151:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 151:07.00, 30400m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 152:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN), 152:06.00, 3. R. Beab (GER), 152:07.00, 30600m breaststroke: 1. A. Moorhouse (GBR), 153:05.00, 2. V. Davis (CAN

TELEVISION AND RADIO

Edited by Peter Dear
and Christopher Davalle

Flying in the face of horror

David Cronenberg began as an experimental director. His commercial feature films still retain a feeling of experiment, by way of dissection, and the gruesome results have been described as biological horror movies. Disease, physical mutation and the collapse of social order through the eruption of sexuality are Cronenberg's recurring obsessions: in short, the horror within. *Long Live the New Flesh* (Channel 4, 10.55pm) looks at this director and his work as his new film, *The Fly*, opens in London. His horror is a horror of adult life, which, in many ways, makes him the dark alternative to Stephen Spielberg. Cronenberg — a mild, youthful, bespectacled man, as you might have guessed — talks, with just a ghost of a smile, of biological disease as colonial revolt. "Disease is the love of two

CHOICE

alien creatures for each other." Even Martin Scorsese, whose appetite for cinema is voracious and whose own films do not flinch from violence, places Cronenberg at the extreme limit and warmly admires him for touching nerves that no one else dare. Cronenberg owes less to other film-makers than most work today. For reference, his work is a strange confusion of Jacobean drama, downtown Toronto, William Burroughs and J.G. Ballard.

World in Action (ITV, 8.30pm) looks at the probable racial motivation behind the growing number of arson attacks on Asian property in London's East End, and the lack of police response. A stonewalling police officer main-

tains the need to keep an open mind. A young Asian arson victim describes how, like something in a nightmare, he found himself suspected and charged of setting fire to his own home. The case was later dismissed by a judge and the man is considering legal action against the police. The policeman states: "I understand that they live in a foreign country, and they must have some thought at the back of their mind that they're not getting a fair crack of the whip. But I can assure them that they are." Meanwhile, almost no arrests have been made.

The radio highlight is a new series, *Inside Job* (Radio 4, 7.20pm) in which Paul Smith (aka *Solomon Grundy*) talks to people about their work, on this occasion Lancashire lorry drivers.

Chris Petit

Trouble on the doorstep for Matthew Kelly as he searches for a car, in *Relative Strangers* (Ch4, 9.30pm)

BBC1

- 6.00 *Cee-fax AM*. 6.55 *Weather*. 7.00 *Breakfast Time* with Frank Bough, Sally Magnusson, and Jeremy Paxman. National and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and traffic reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; weather at 7.55 and 8.25.
- 8.40 *Watchdog*. Lynn Faulds Wood and John Stapleton investigate consumer complaints. 8.55 *Regional news and weather*.
- 9.00 *News and weather*. 9.05 *Day to Day*. Should smoking be banned in public places? Robert Kilroy-Silk and his guests, Roger Sims MP and Richard Carless, discuss the question with a studio audience. 9.45 *The Parent Programme*. News of the Kids Family Centre in London which helps parents whose children have been diagnosed handicapped.
- 10.00 *News and weather*. 10.05 *Neighbours* (r). 10.25 *Children's BBC*. With Philip Schofield. 10.30 *Play School*. 10.50 *For the Engine* (r).
- 10.55 *Five to Eleven*. Rudolph Walker with a thought for the day. 11.00 *News and weather*. 11.05 *Gardeners' World*. (r) 11.35 *Open Air*. Programme makers meet their critics. Includes news and weather at 12.00.
- 12.20 *The Tom O'Connor Roadshow*. The guests include pop group Slade. 12.55 *Regional news and weather*.
- 1.00 *One O'Clock News* with Martin Lewis. Weather. 1.25 *Neighbours*. Paul tries to come to terms with the loss of Gloria. 1.50 *Hole-in-the-Wall*. (r) 2.05 *The Onedin Line*. Jim sails a chartered ship to Sydney only to discover that his promised cargo has not materialised. (r) 2.55 *Music Match*. A light-hearted music quiz presented by Barry Cryer.

BBC2

- 3.25 *Valerie*. American comedy series. 3.50 *Postman Pat* (r). 4.05 *Captain Caveman* (r). 4.30 *Jackanory*. Christopher Gifford with one of Gaffer Samson's Luck. 4.40 *The Mysterious Cities of Gold*. Animated adventure series. 4.55 *John Crivell's Newsround*. 5.05 *Blue Peter*. A repeat of the moving interview with Otto Frank, the father of Anna, during which was shown two of his daughter's original diaries. (Cee-fax)
- 5.35 *Rolf Harris Cartoon Time*. 6.00 *Six O'Clock News* with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell. 6.35 *London Plus*. 7.00 *Wogan*. Among the guests is Dr Garret Fitzgerald. 7.30 *The British Record Industry Awards 1987*. Jonathan King is the host at London's Grosvenor House, where the most popular artists and bands of the year are rewarded by their peers. There are special guest performances from Whitney Houston, Spandau Ballet, Five Star, Level 42, Simply Red, Chris de Burgh, and Curiosity Killed the Cat.
- 9.00 *Nine O'Clock News* with Martin Lewis and Andrew Harvey. Regional news and weather. 9.30 *Panorama*. Stockholm - Never had it so good. On the eve of Lord Stockton's memorial service, Fred Emery talks to the haves and the have nots of Stockholm, the Teesside town which the former prime minister represented and took his title.
- 10.10 *Film: The Main Event* (1979) starring Barbara Streisand and Ryan O'Neal. Comedy about a boxer who is forced out of retirement by a newly acquired manager who insists that he fights for him, and her. Directed by Howard Zieff. (Cee-fax)
- 11.55 *Weather*.

BBC2

- 6.55 *Open University: Management at Priory School*. Ends at 7.25. 7.30 *The Week in the World* (r). 8.35 *Daytime on Two: The Youth Training Scheme*. 10.00 *For four- and five-year-olds*. 10.15 *An introduction to basic musical form*. 10.30 *Getting up early*. 11.00 *Activity during the short Arctic summer*. (Cee-fax) 11.25 *Waters*. 11.45 *Overing up to dishonour*. Italian version of the profile of an art restorer. 12.40 *Why some people turn to religion for help*. 1.05 *Micro Live*. 1.30 *Working in the travel and tourism industry*. 2.00 *News and weather*. 2.05 *The story of the King and the Flute Player*. 2.15 *What life was like on board a Tudor warship*. 2.35 *Sign Extra* (r). 2.50 *News and weather*. 3.05 *The Ascent of Man*. Part six of Dr Bronowski's personal history of mankind. (r) 3.50 *News, regional news, and weather*. 4.00 *Pamela Armstrong*. 4.30 *World Bowls*. First round action in the Embassy World Indoor Bowls Championship, from the Coastbridge Indoor Bowling Club, introduced by Douglas Donnelly. 5.30 *Did You See...?* A revised edition of yesterday's programme, presented by Sarah Durant. 6.00 *Film: Castle in the Desert* (1941) starring Sidney Toler as Charlie Chan, the oriental investigator, in this adventure solving a murder mystery at a mysterious castle in the Mojave Desert. Directed by Harry Lachman. 7.00 *World Bowls*. Further coverage of the action from Coastbridge Indoor Bowling Club. 7.40 *A Year with Fred*. The first of a new series of five films about the life and times of the celebrated Colton steeplejack, Fred Dibnah. 8.10 *Horizon: Bruno Bettelheim*. The second and final part of the documentary series on the celebrated psychologist, Bruno Bettelheim. Narrated by Paul Newman. 9.00 *A Small Problem*. Part three of the six-part comedy about a time in the future when under-sized people are pilloried and declared non-persons. (Cee-fax) 9.30 *Moonlighting*. David tries to persuade Maddie not to use her investigative skills to spy on her father when she is asked to by her mother. 10.15 *Nozzies*. The third of four programmes following the fortunes of a Royal Navy intake to the HMS Raleigh training depot. (First shown on BBC South and West) 10.45 *Newsnight* 11.30 *Weather*. 11.35 *Teletext*. A newscast from West Germany's second television channel. 12.00 *Open University: Marketing in Action*. Ends at 12.30.

ITV LONDON

- 6.15 *TV-am* presented by Mike Morris. Weather at 6.25 and 6.55; news at 6.55; sport at 6.40; and exercises at 6.55. 7.00 *Good Morning Britain*. Introduced by Jayne Irving and Richard Keys. News at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; cartoon at 7.25; and Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.35. After Nine includes guest Harriet Harman; and, at 9.17, exercises. 9.25 *Thames news headlines*. 9.30 *Schools: a film to stimulate creativity*. Work 8.47 How a story is printed in a newspaper. 9.55 *Learning to read* with Bill Oddie. 10.11 *The natural history of ordinary surroundings*. 10.25 *The Grease Theatre Company*. 10.45 *First year German*. 11.07 *Simple mathematical concepts*. 11.19 *Plants for food*. 11.41 *Discovering and recording a pest*. 12.00 *Flicks*. Christopher Lillicrap with the story of *The Cow Who Fell in the Canal*. (r) 12.10 *Let's Pretend to be the stars of The Lighthouse With West End*. 12.30 *A Woman's World*. The first of a six-part series on the lives of working women worldwide. 1.00 *News at One* with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 *Thames news*. 1.30 *Film: We're No Angels* (1954) starring Humphrey Bogart, Aldo Ray, and Peter Ustinov. Three loveable, escaped convicts from Devil's Island come to the aid of a pretty girl. Directed by Michael Curtiz. 3.25 *Thames news headlines*. 3.30 *The Young Doctors*. Ties in the Tyn. Village tales for children. 4.10 *Butliff*. (r) 4.20 *How Dare You* with Carrie Gray, Clive Webb, and John Gorman. 4.35 *Headmaster*. 4.45 *Douglas, Bonny and the Rest*. Drama serial set in children's home. (r) (Oracle) 4.00 *News at One* with Leonard Parkin. 4.20 *Thames news*. 4.30 *Film: We're No Angels* (1954) starring Humphrey Bogart, Aldo Ray, and Peter Ustinov. Three loveable, escaped convicts from Devil's Island come to the aid of a pretty girl. Directed by Michael Curtiz. 3.25 *Thames news headlines*. 3.30 *The Young Doctors*. Ties in the Tyn. 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